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Kurokawa

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(54) **WORKING VEHICLE**

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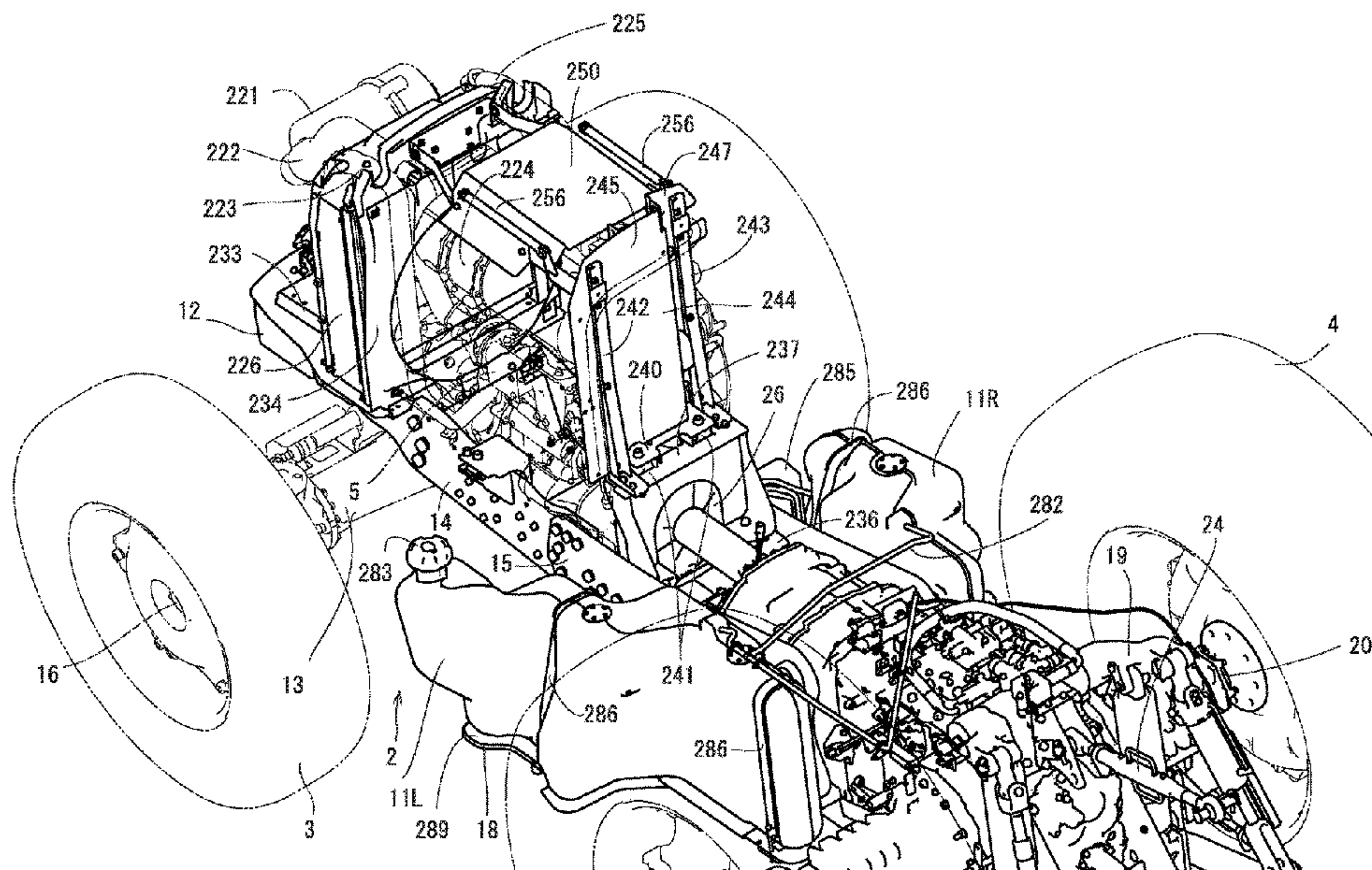
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A working vehicle includes an engine mounted in a front portion of a travelling vehicle, and a post-processing device configured to purify exhaust gas from the engine. The engine and the post-processing device are covered with a hood. An upper surface side of the hood is inclined to extend diagonally upward from a front side to a rear side. The post-processing device is mounted on an upper side of the engine, and is positioned on a rear and inner side of the inclined upper surface side of the hood.

20 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



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B60S 1/04 (2006.01)
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B62D 25/10 (2006.01)

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(2013.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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FIG.2

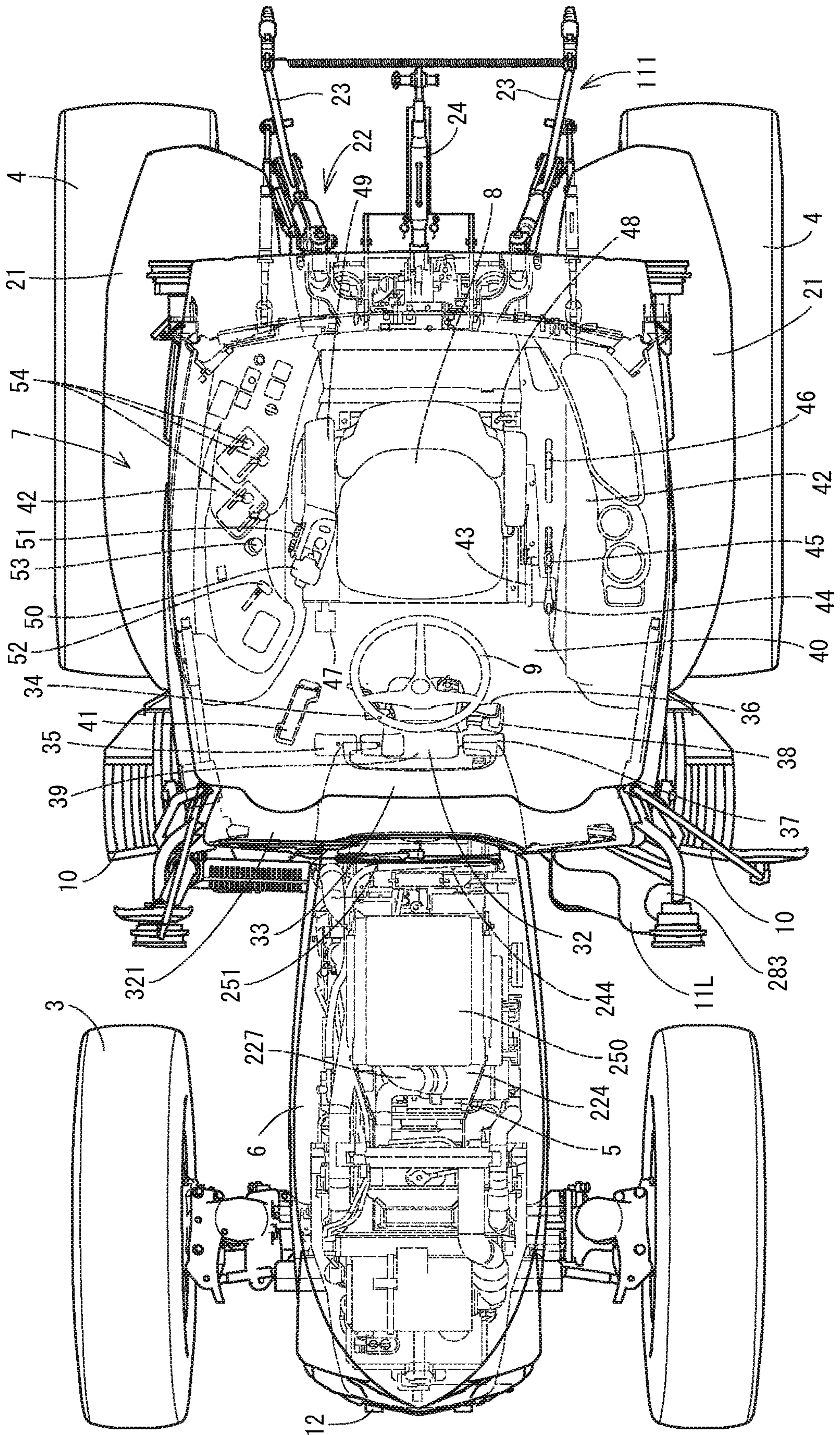


FIG.4

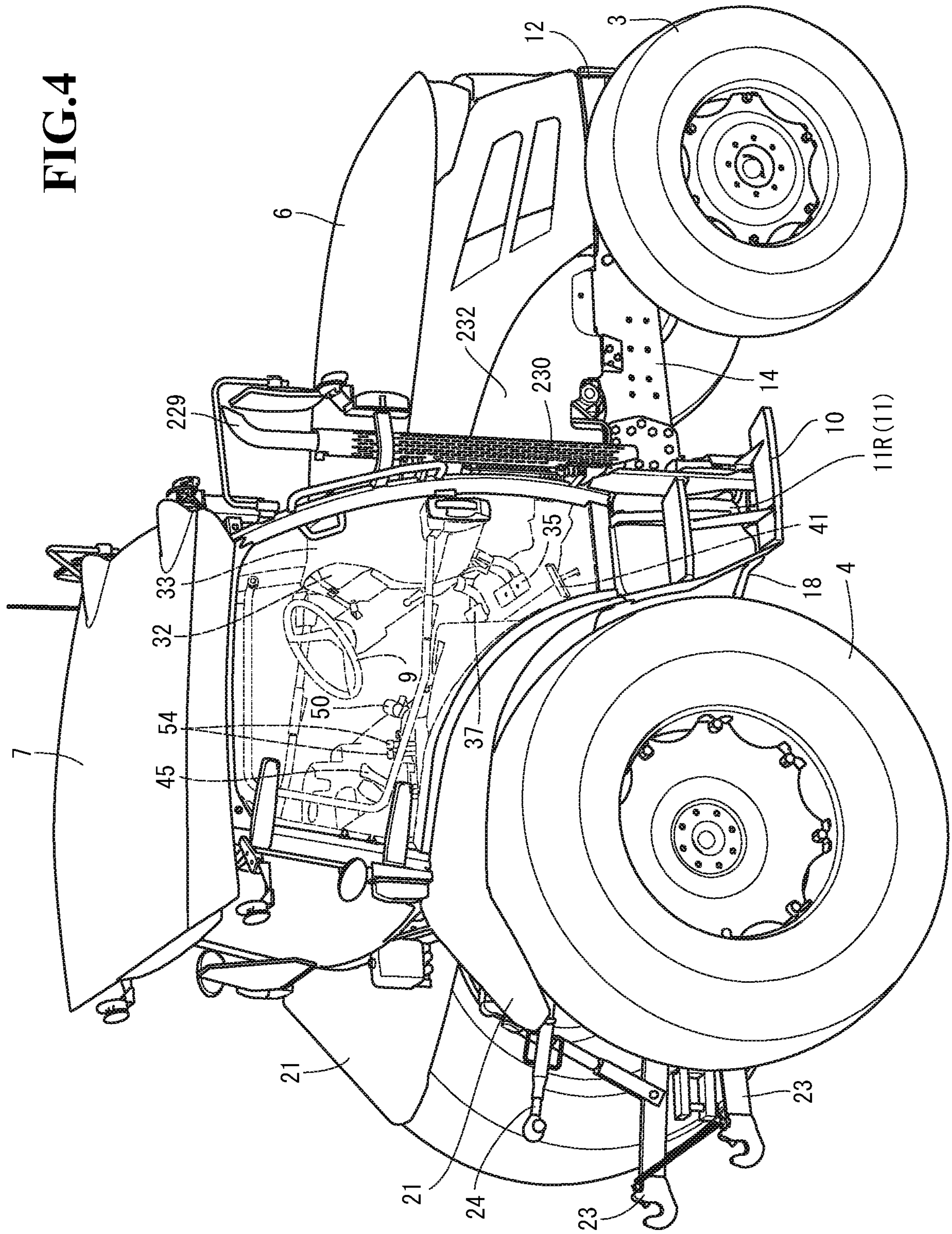
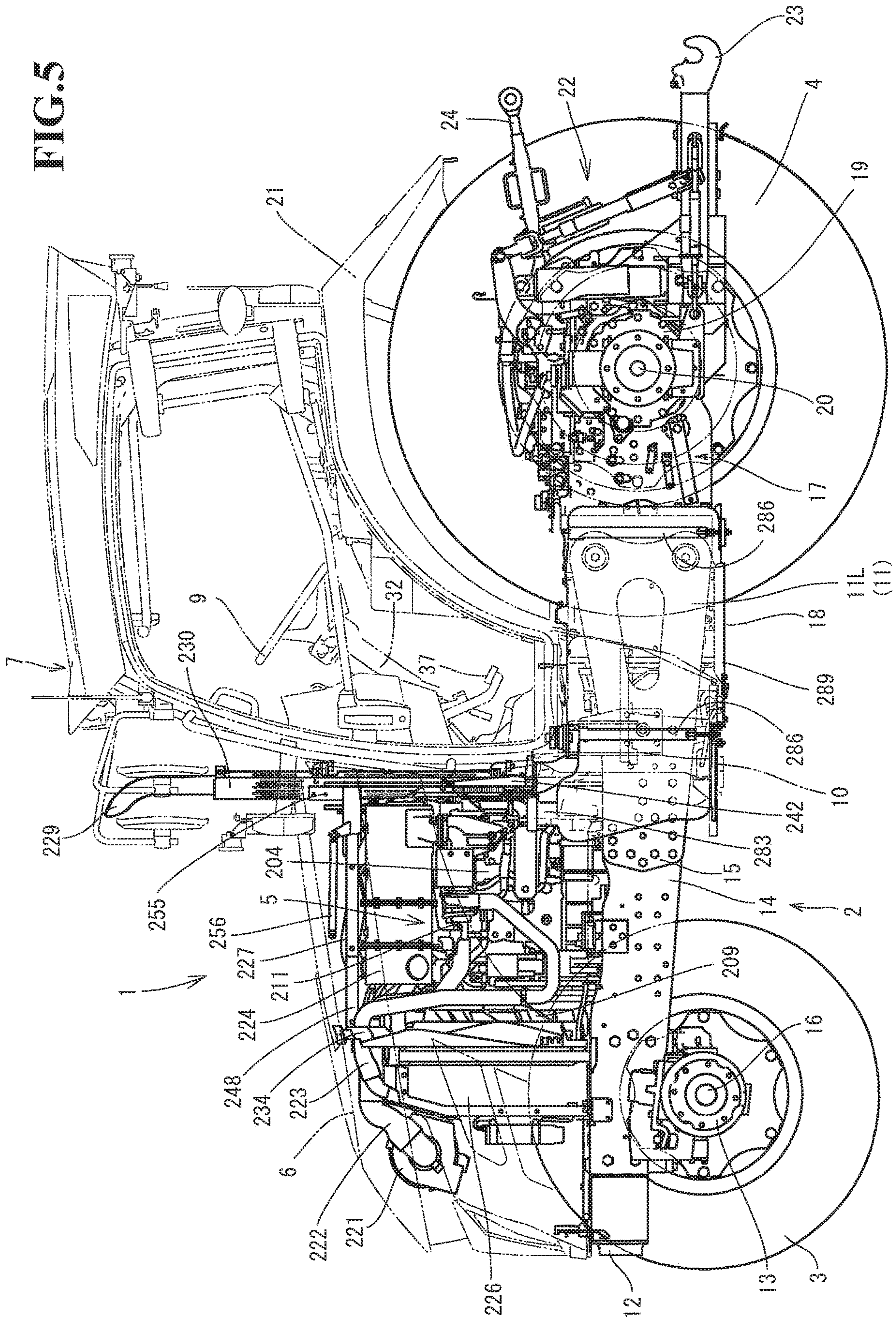


FIG. 5



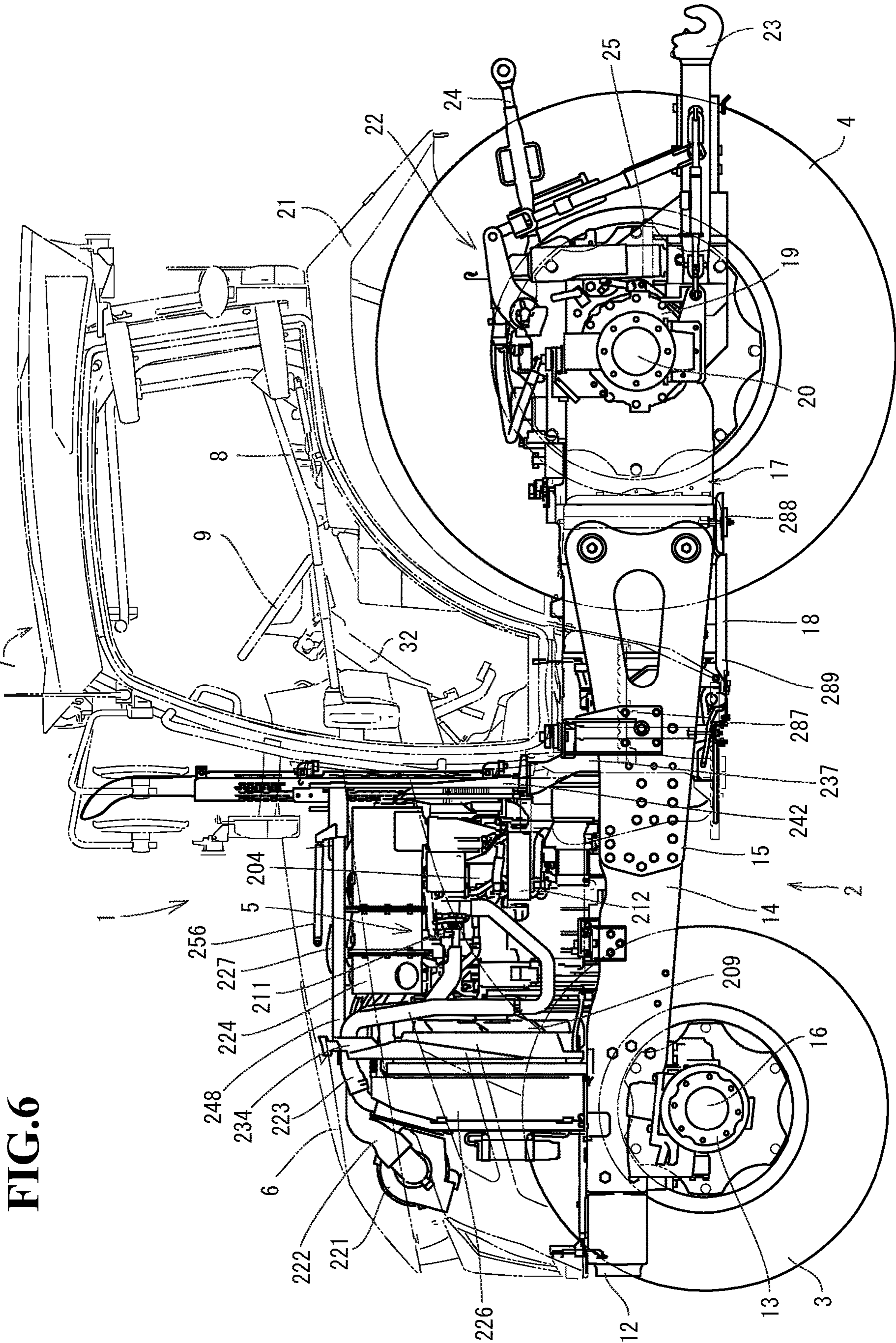


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

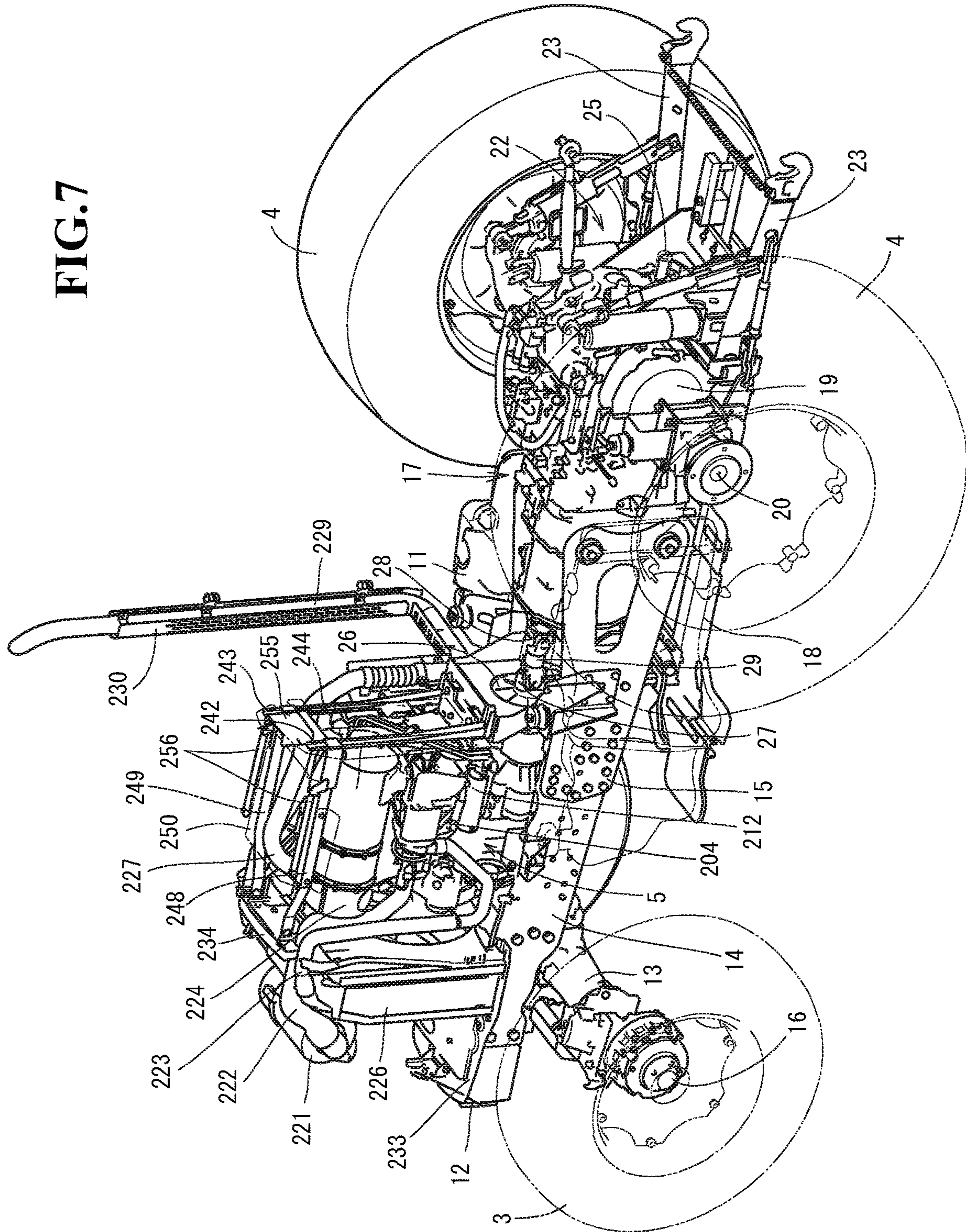


FIG. 8

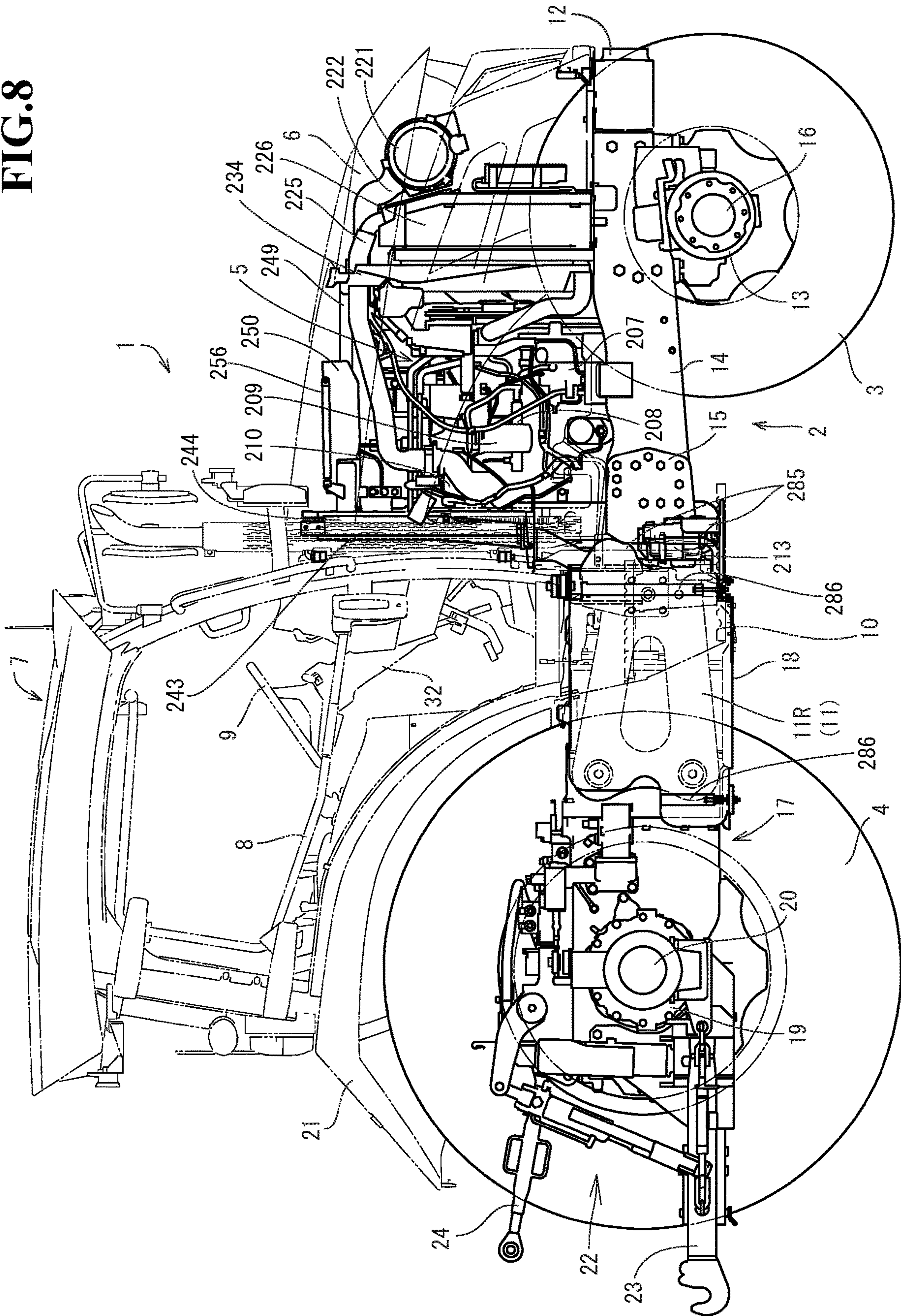
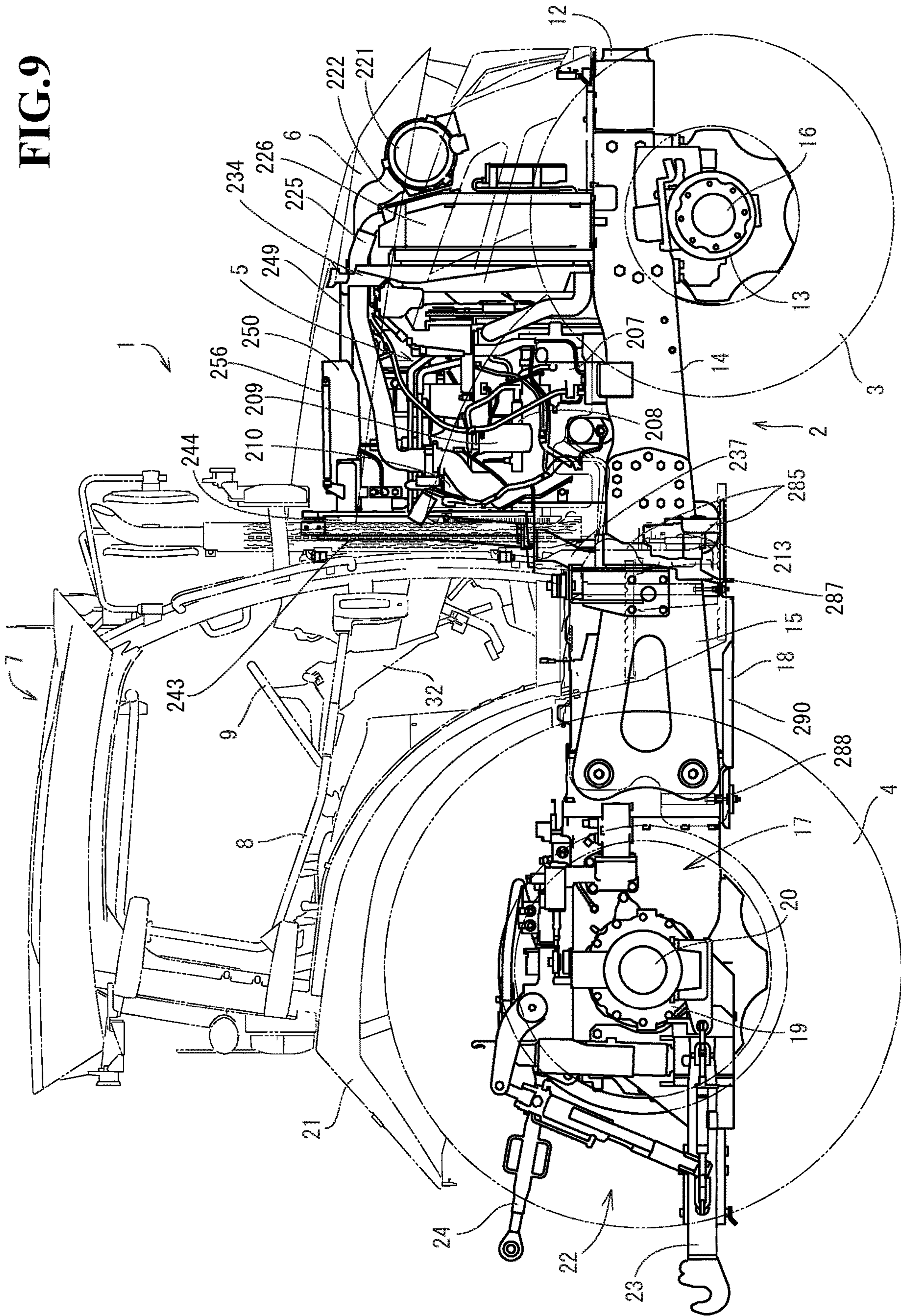


FIG. 9



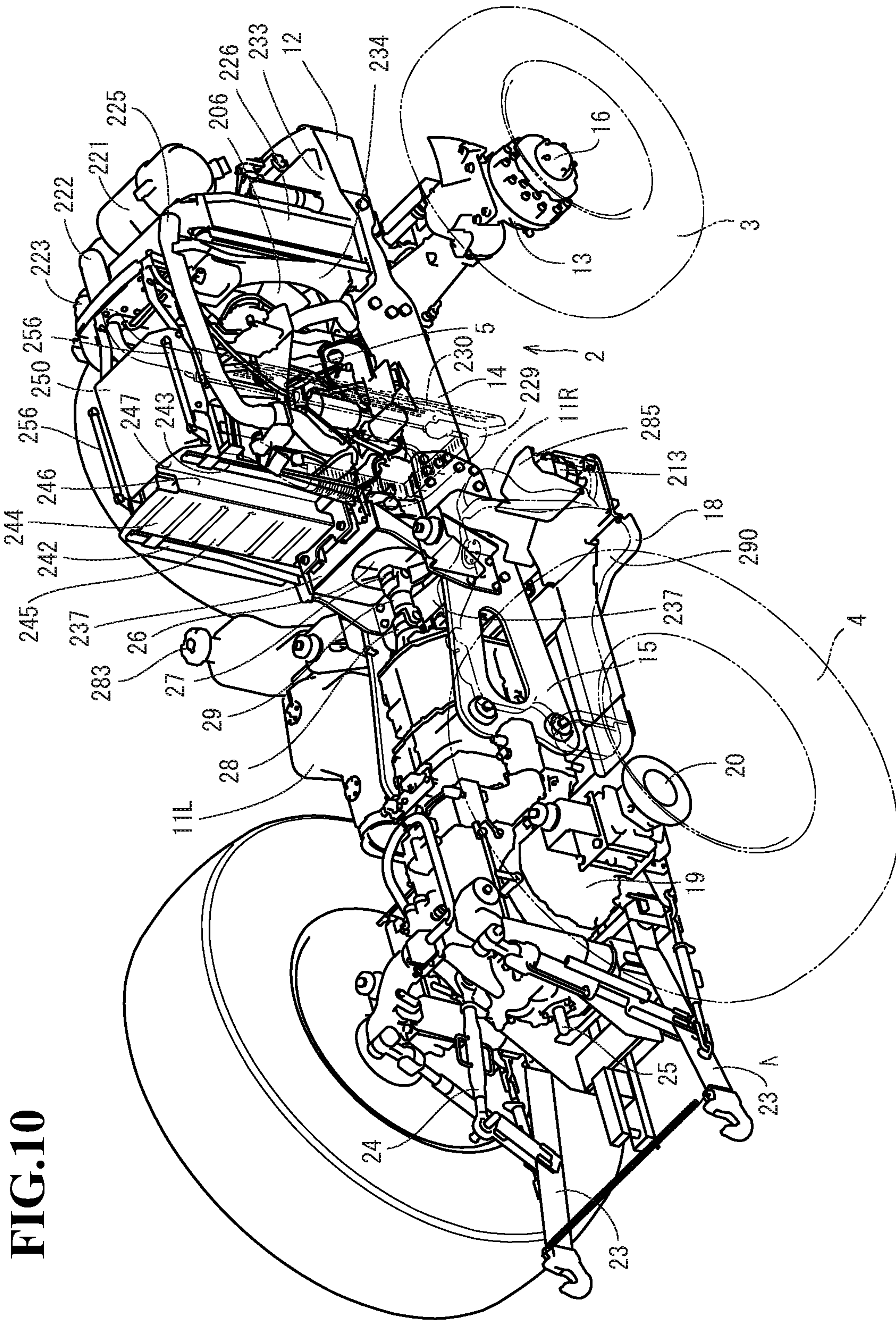


FIG. 10

FIG. 11

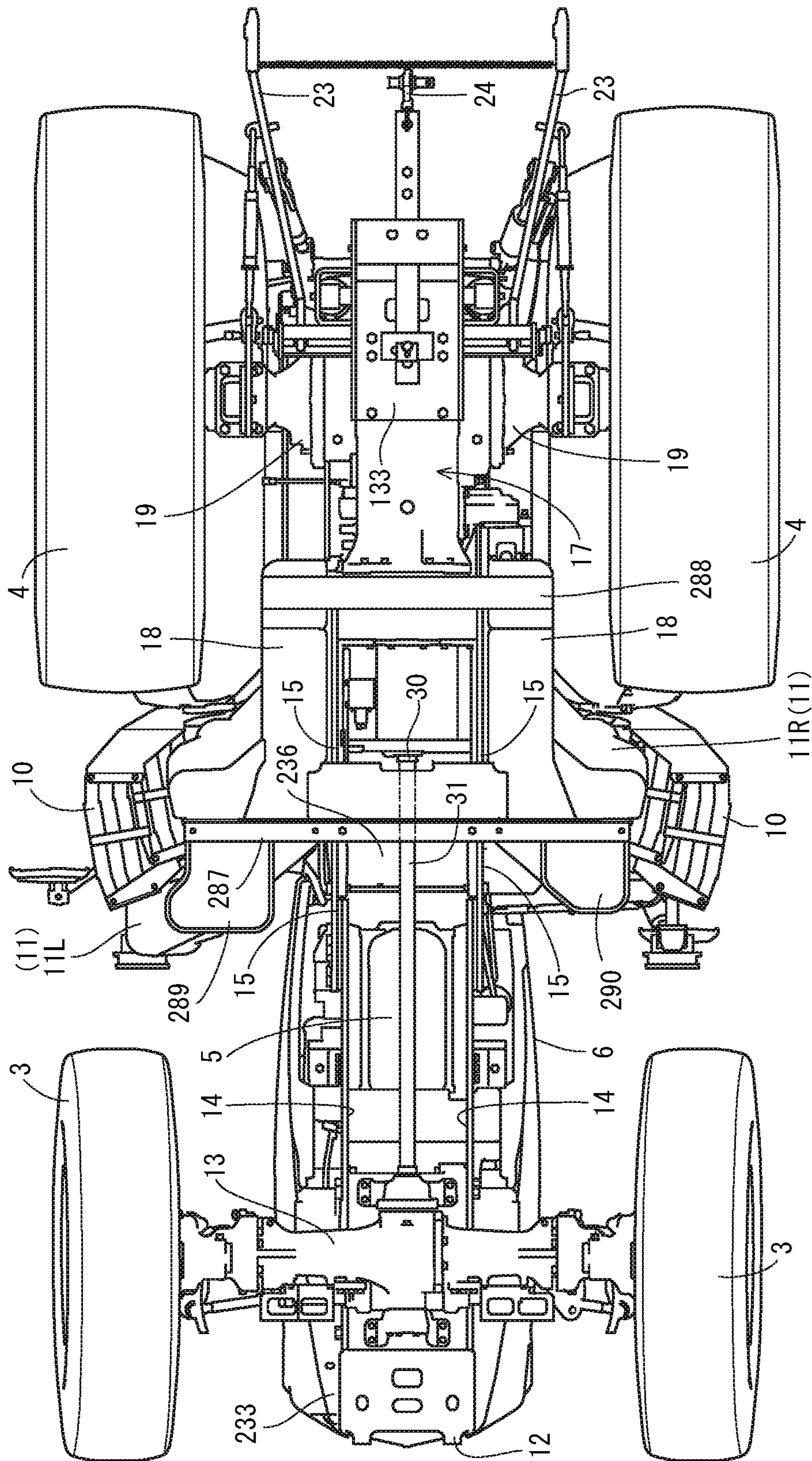


FIG.12

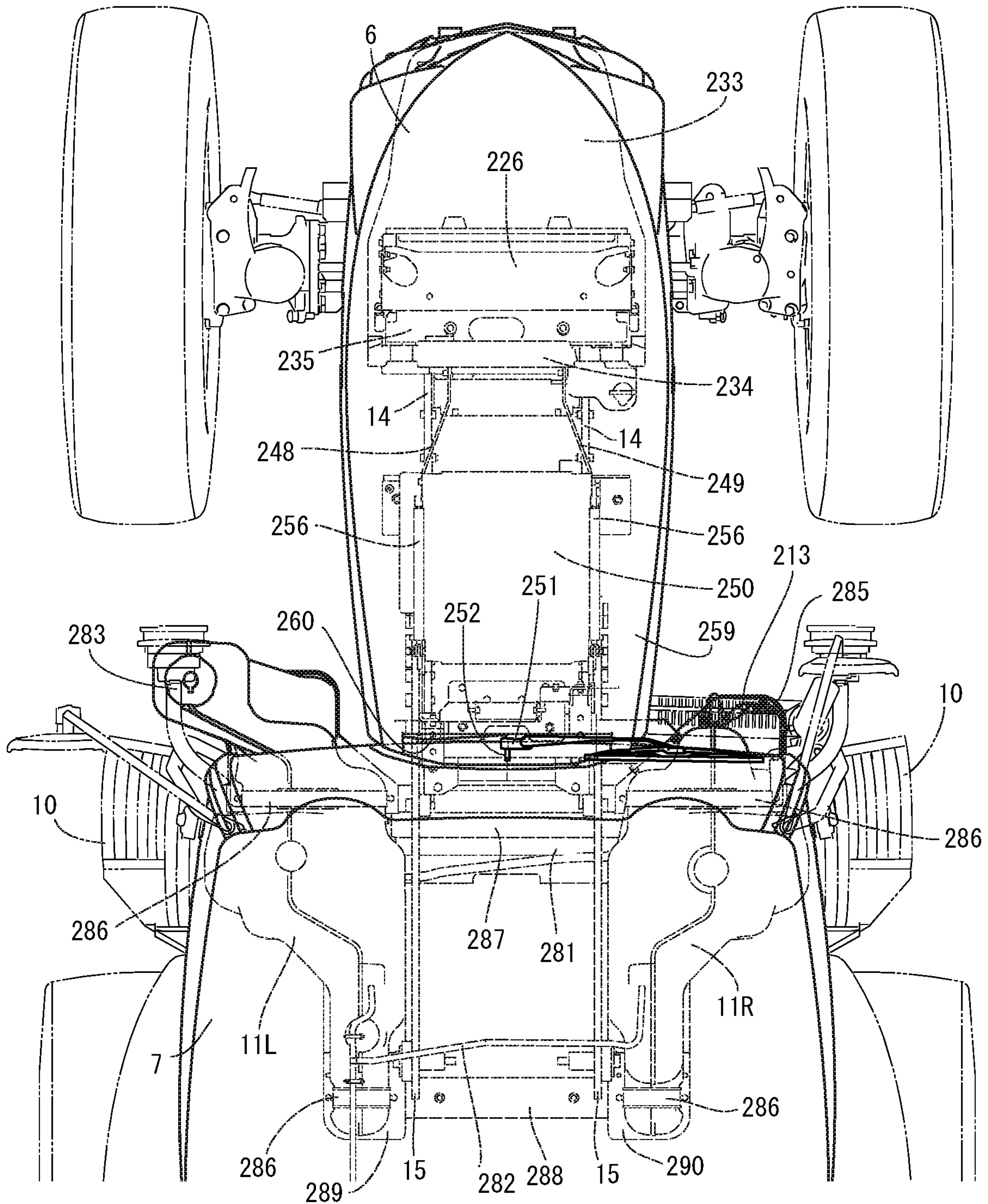
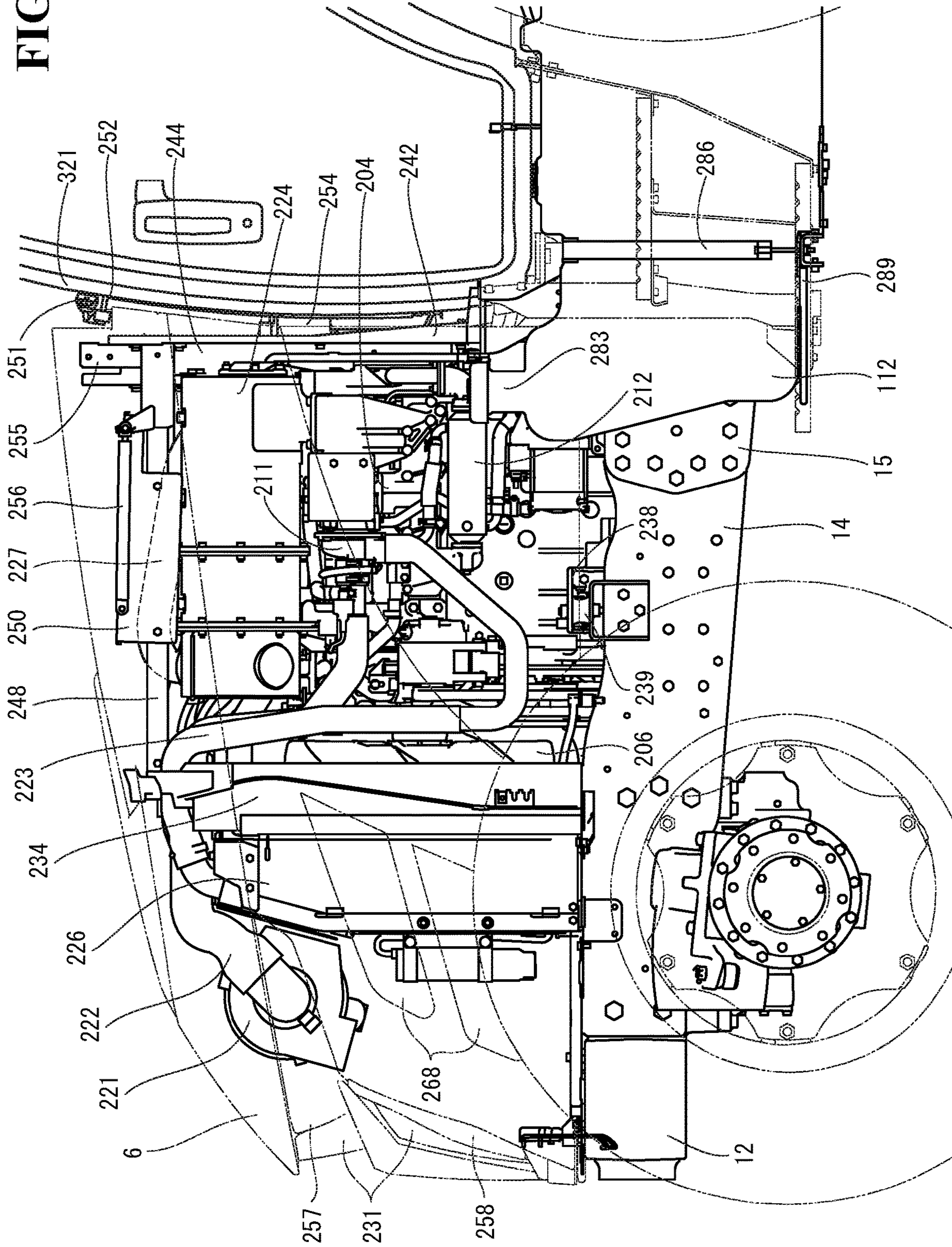


FIG.13



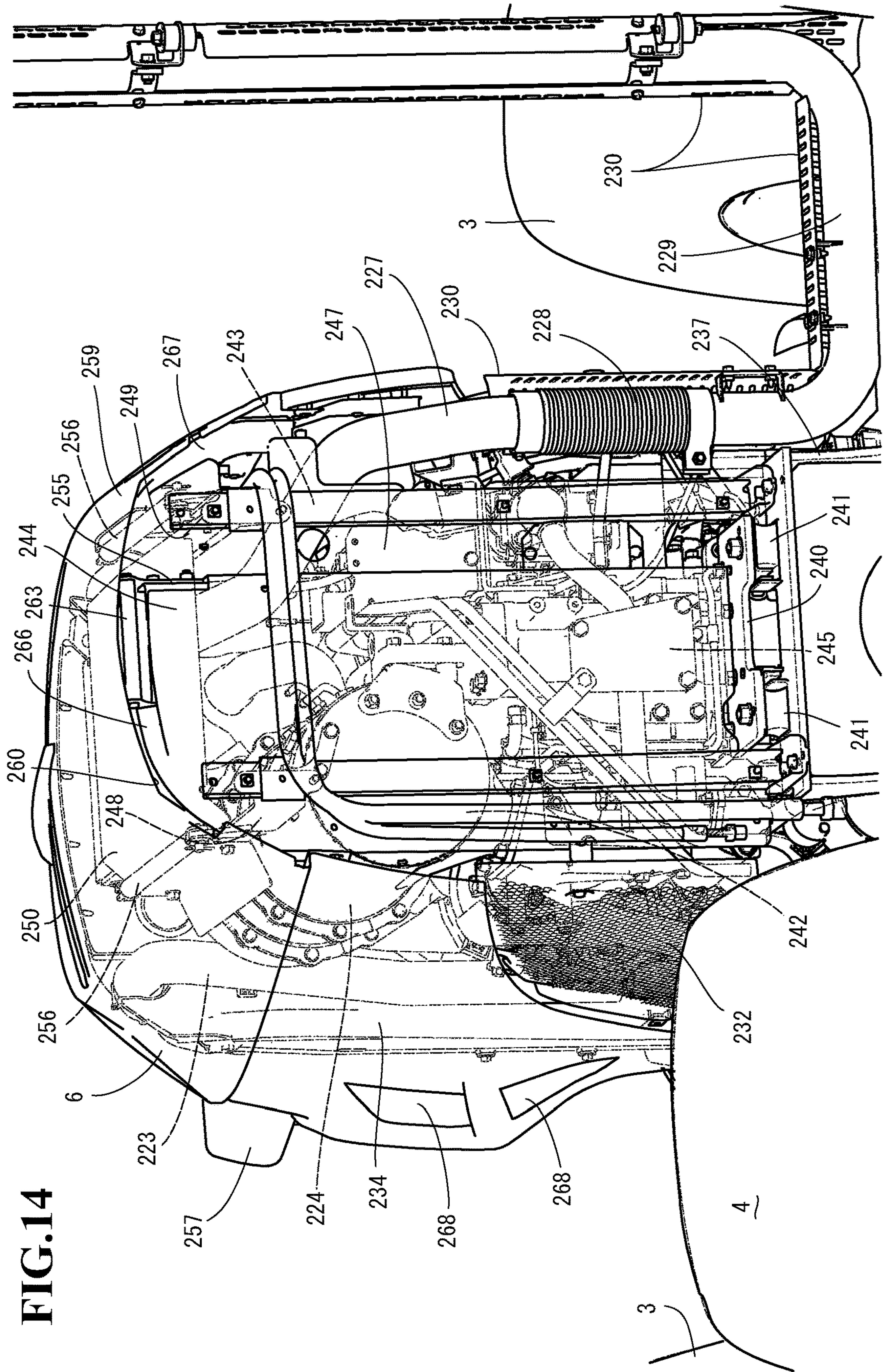


FIG. 14

FIG.15

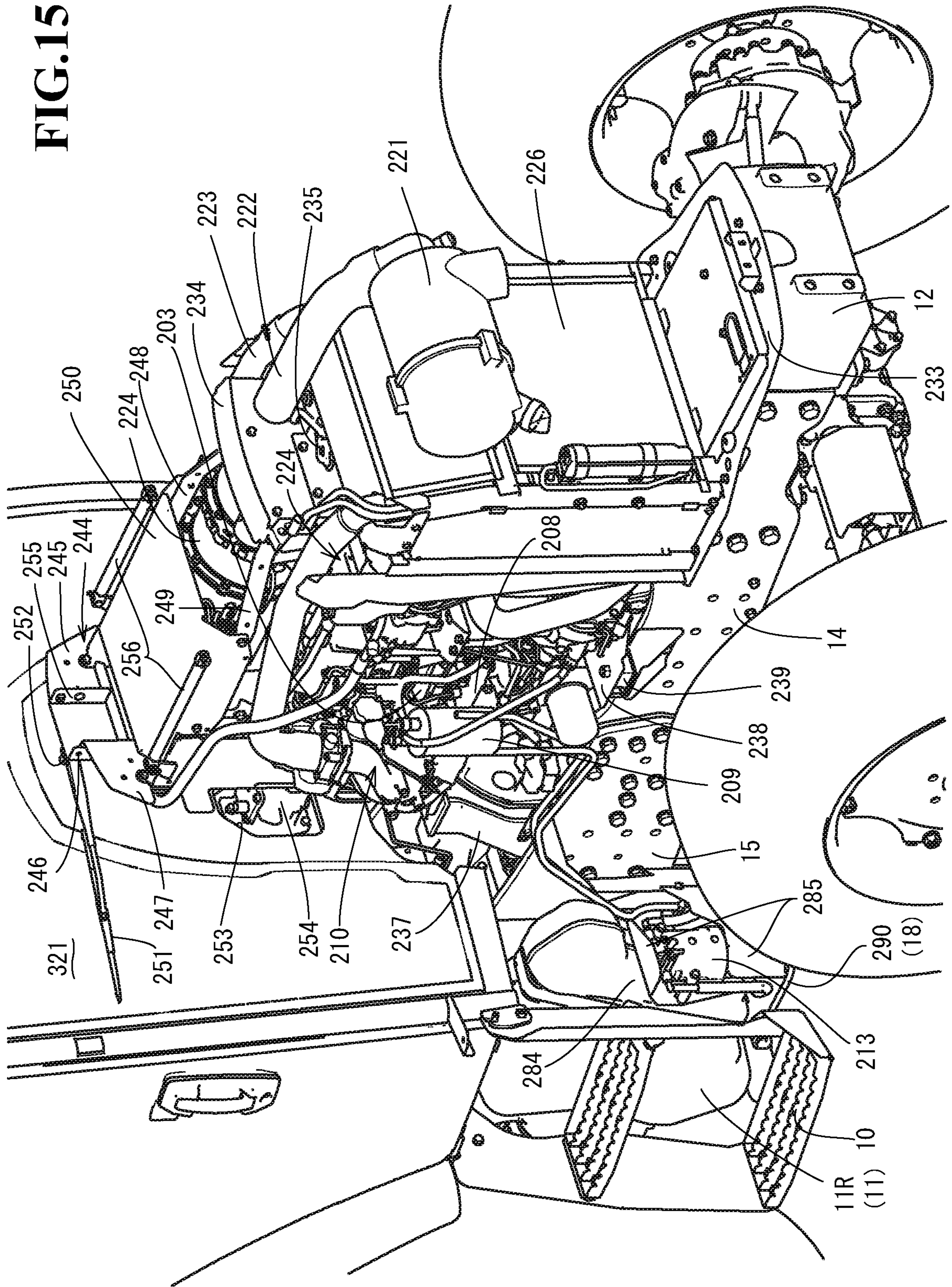


FIG.16

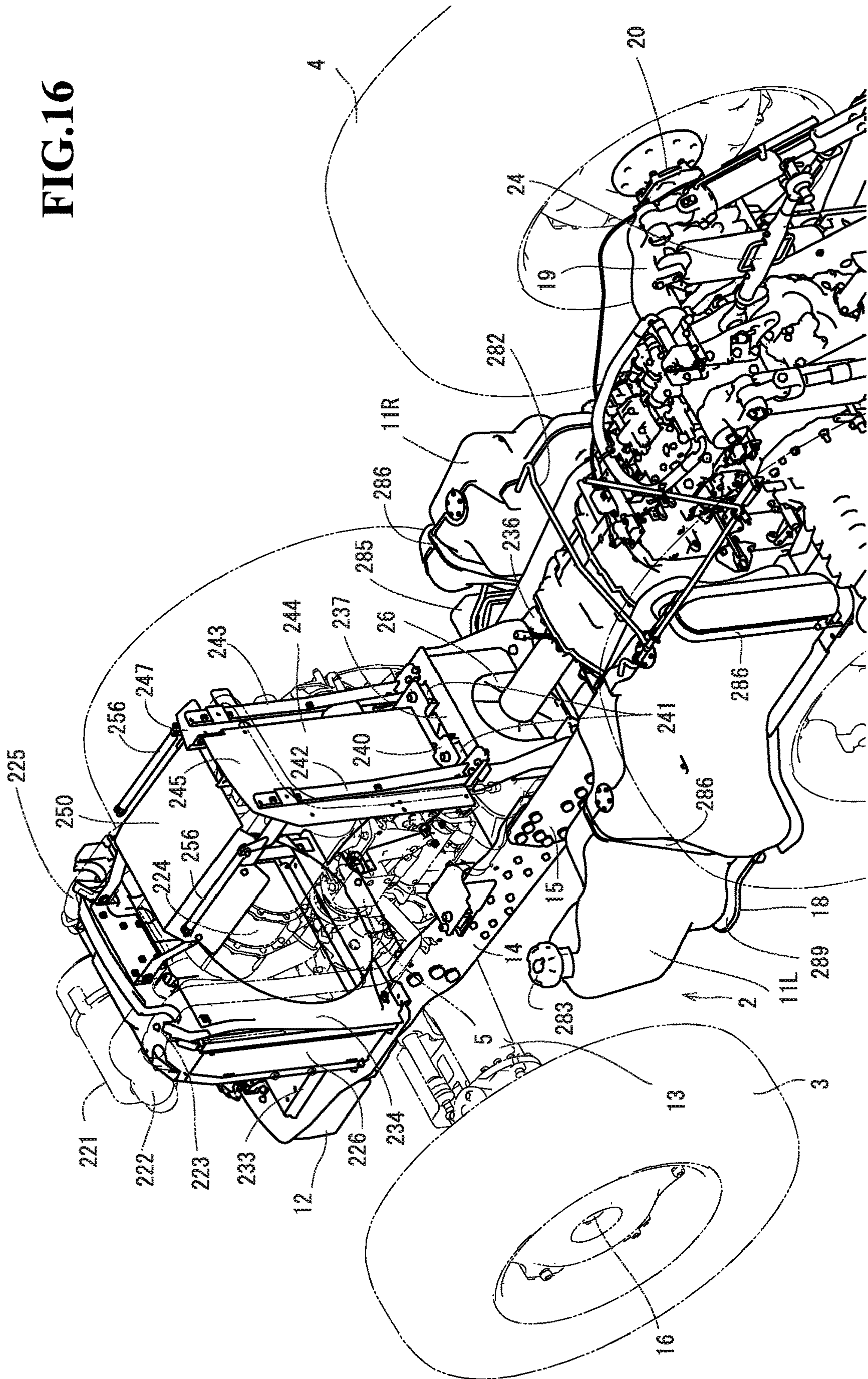


FIG.17

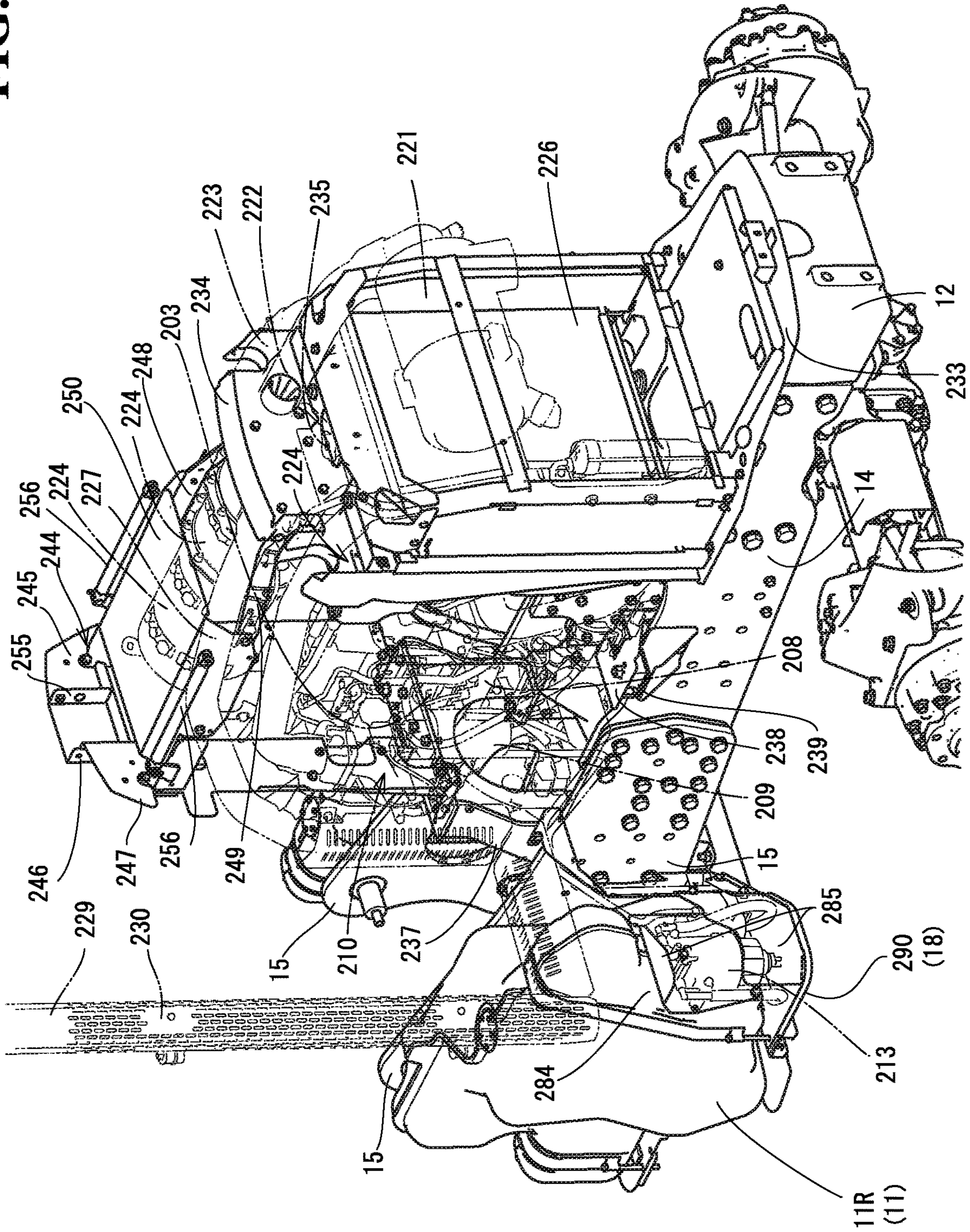


FIG. 18

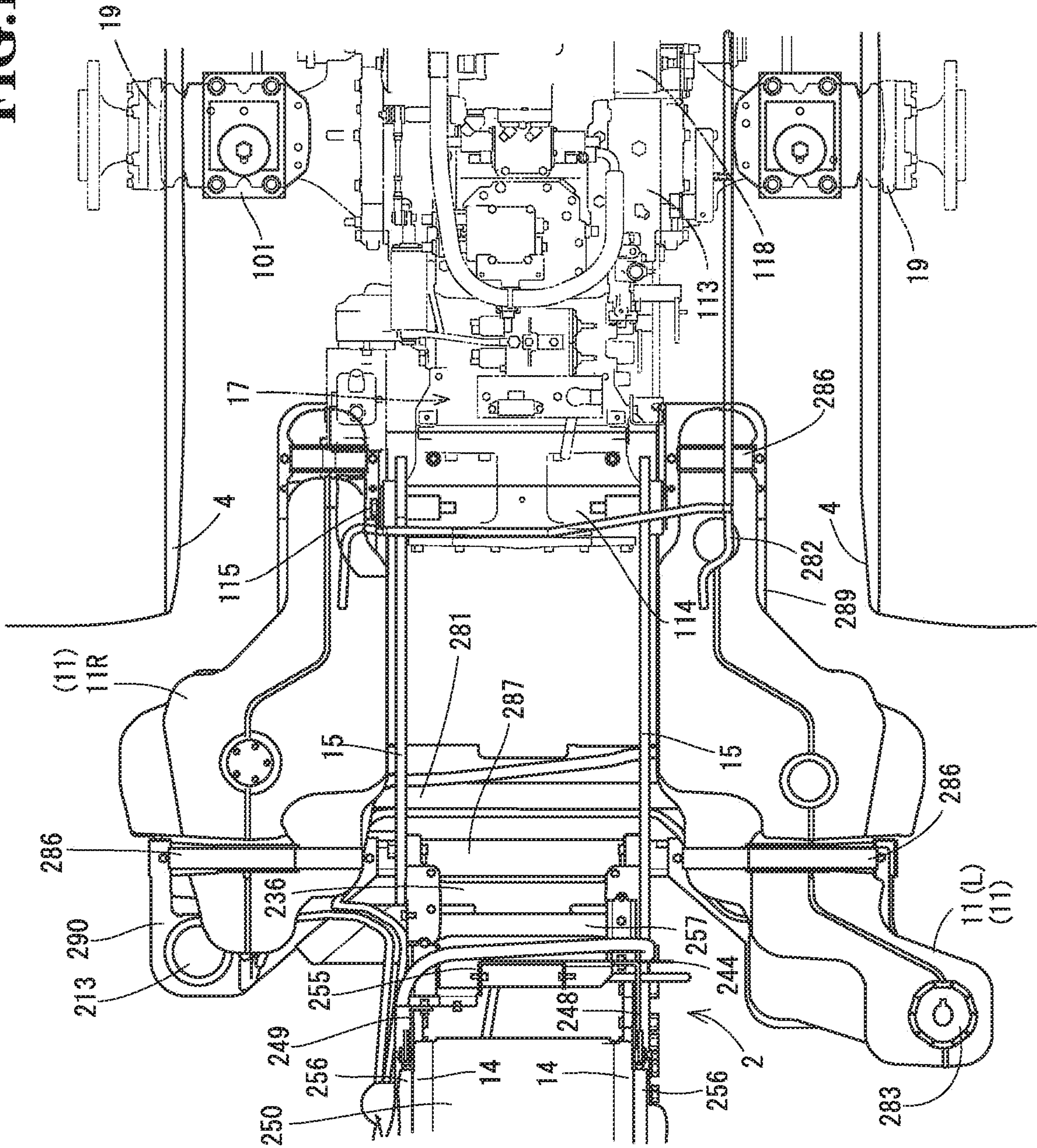


FIG.20

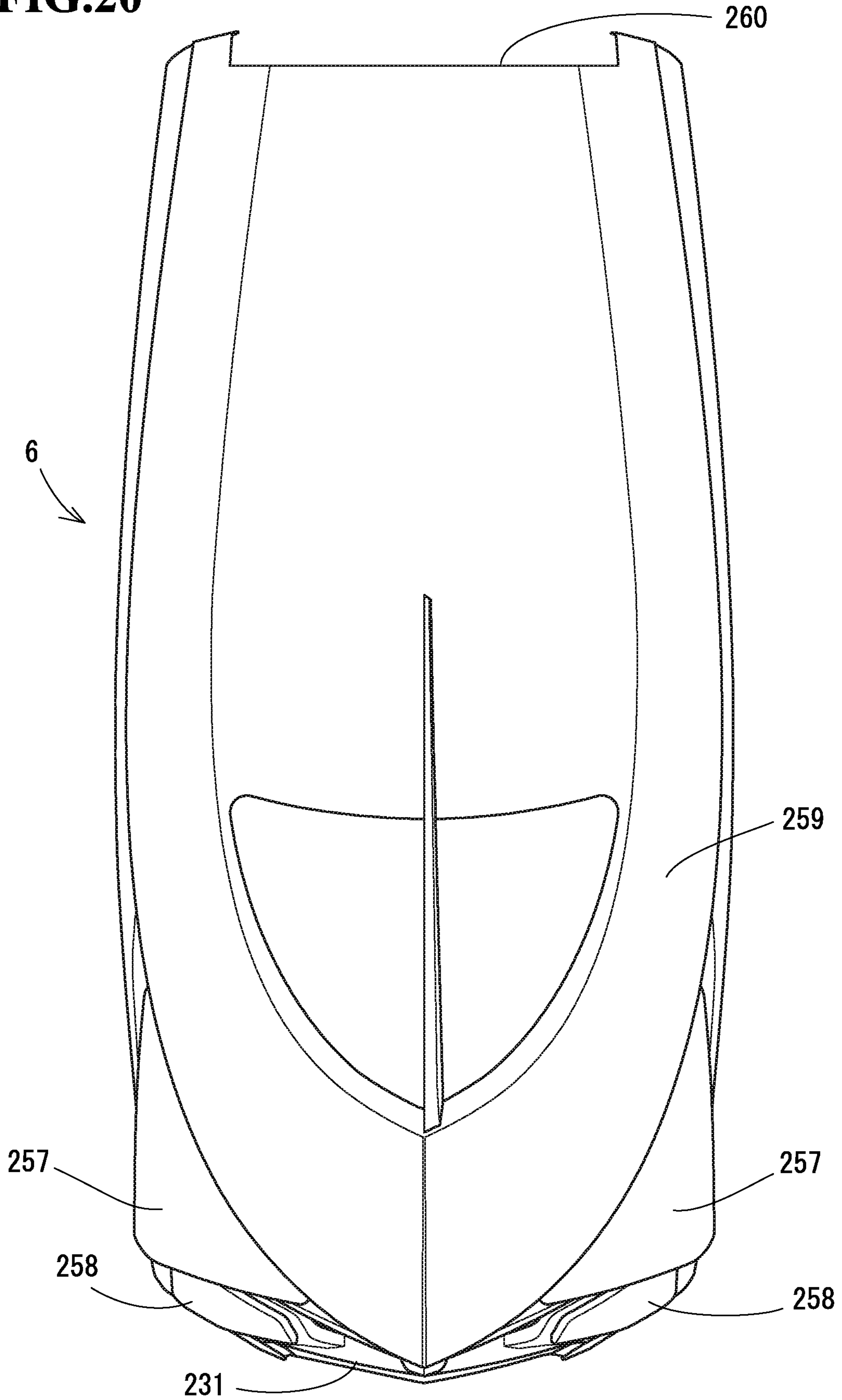


FIG.21

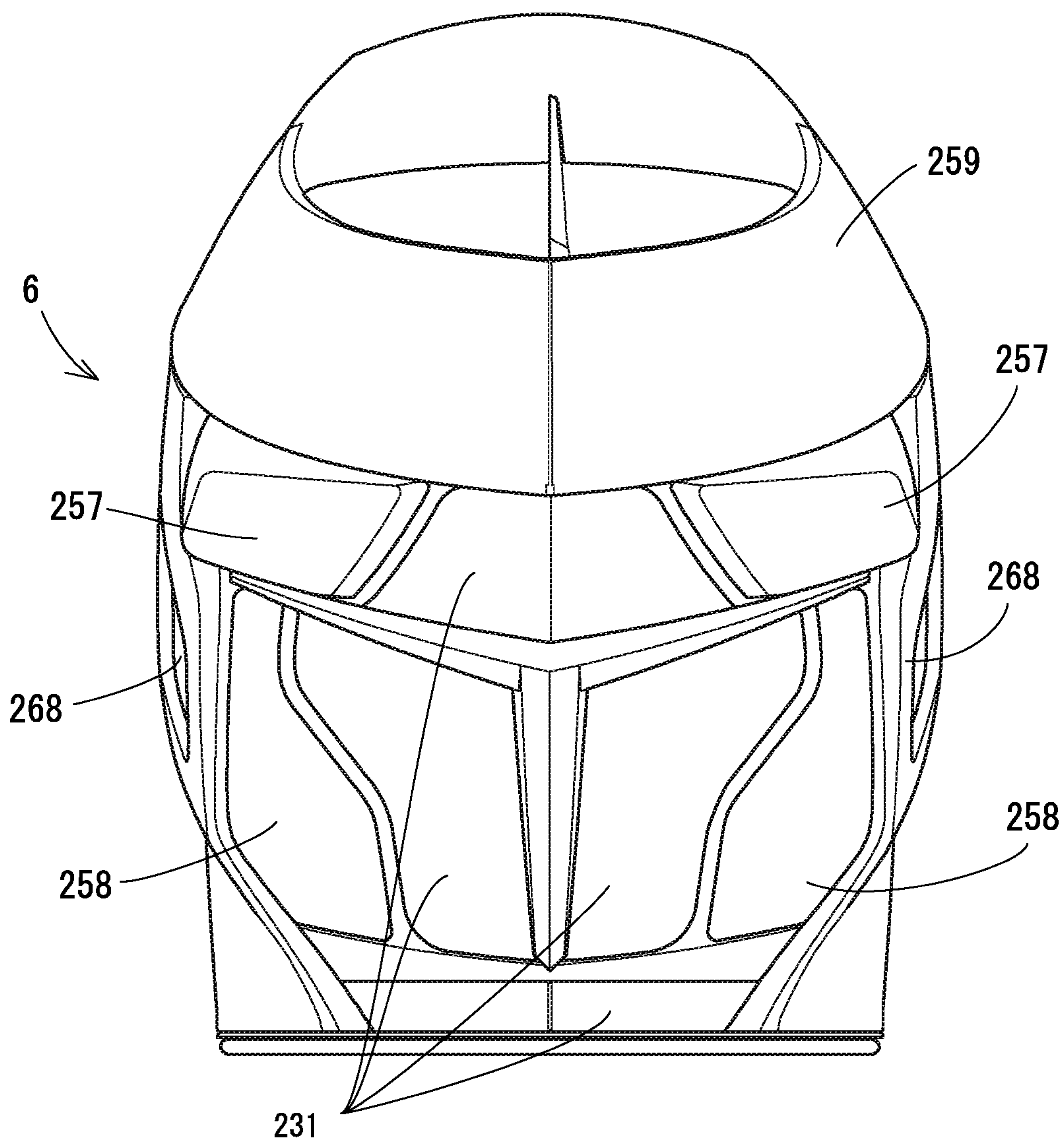


FIG. 22

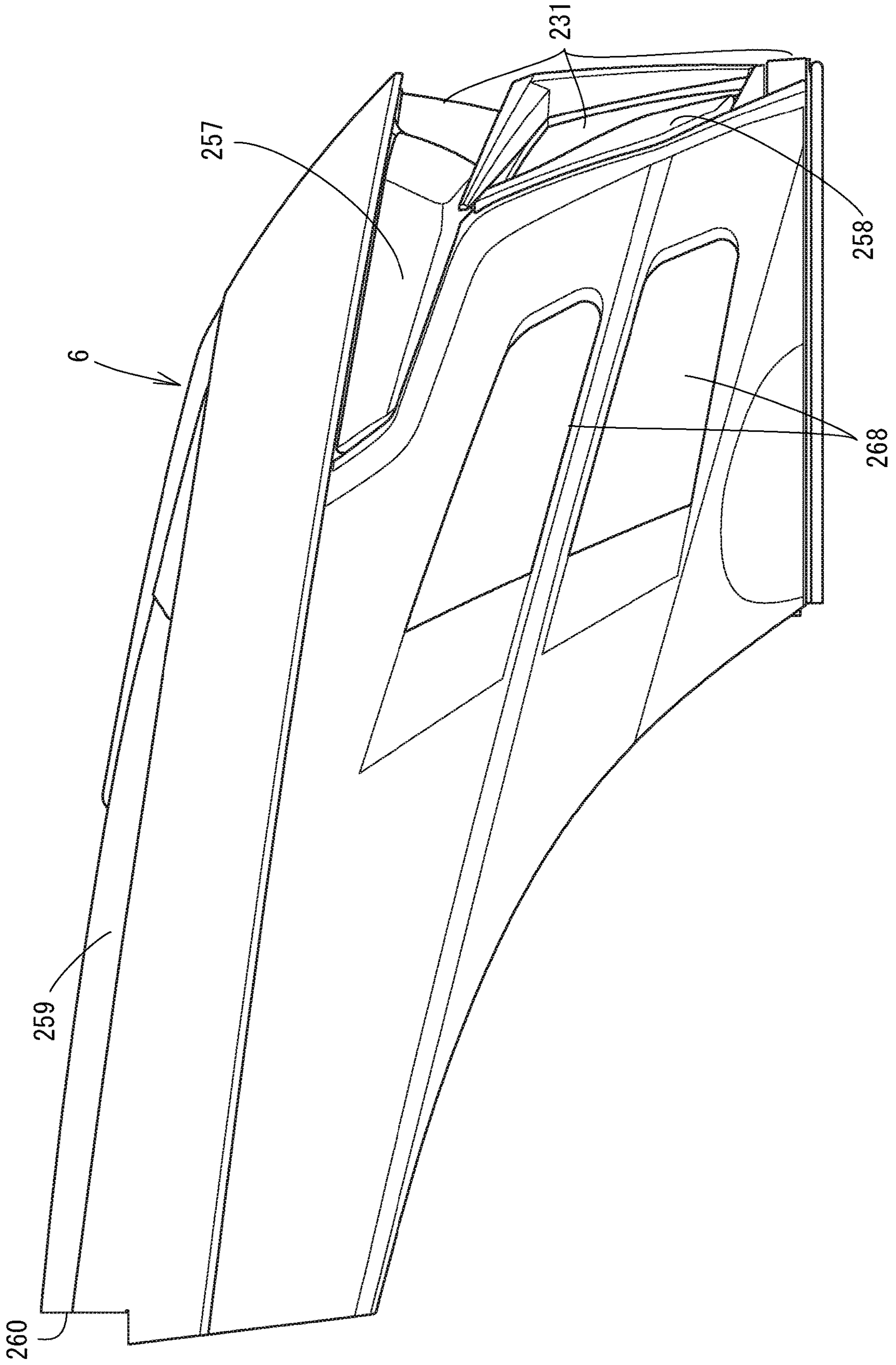


FIG.23

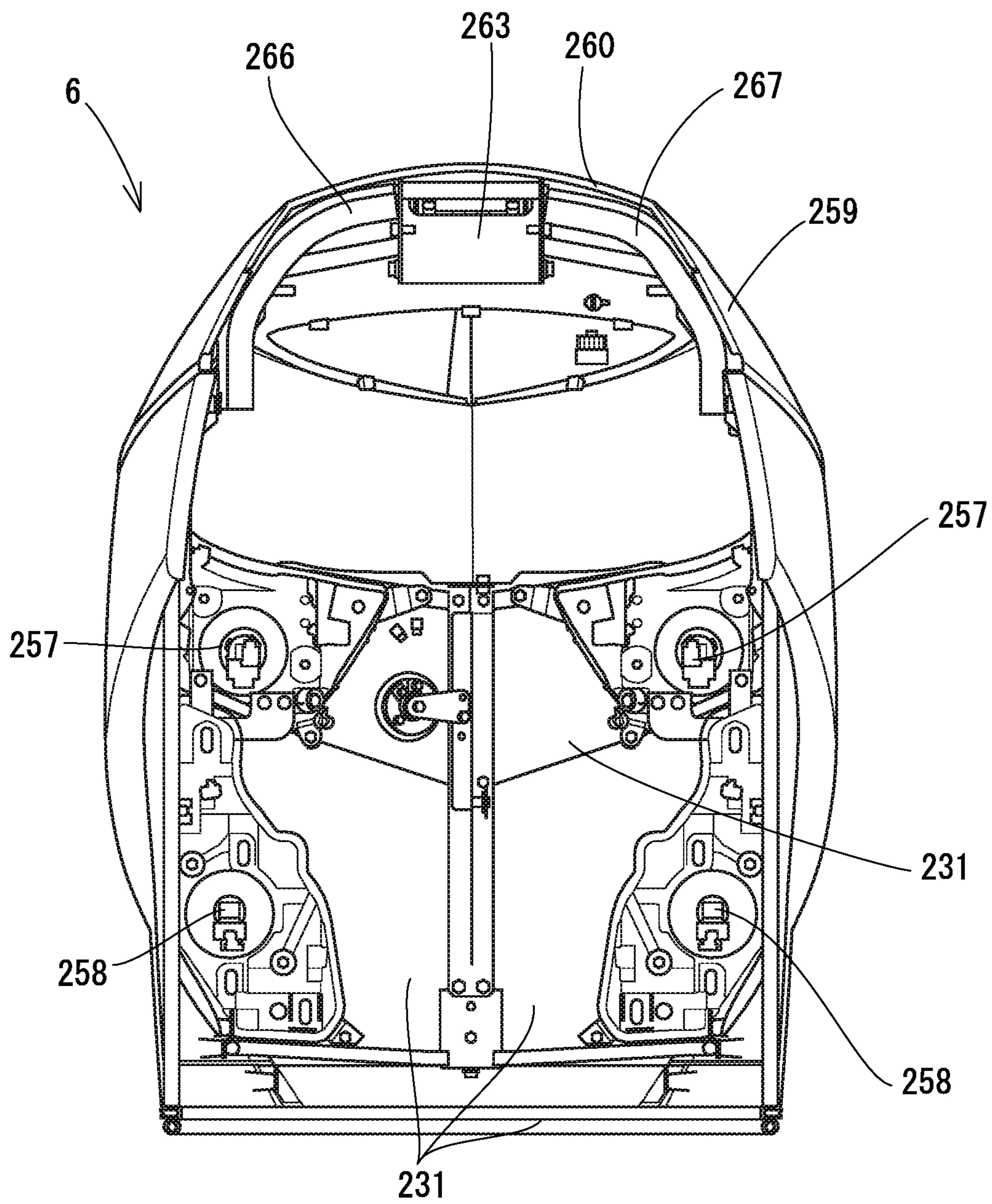
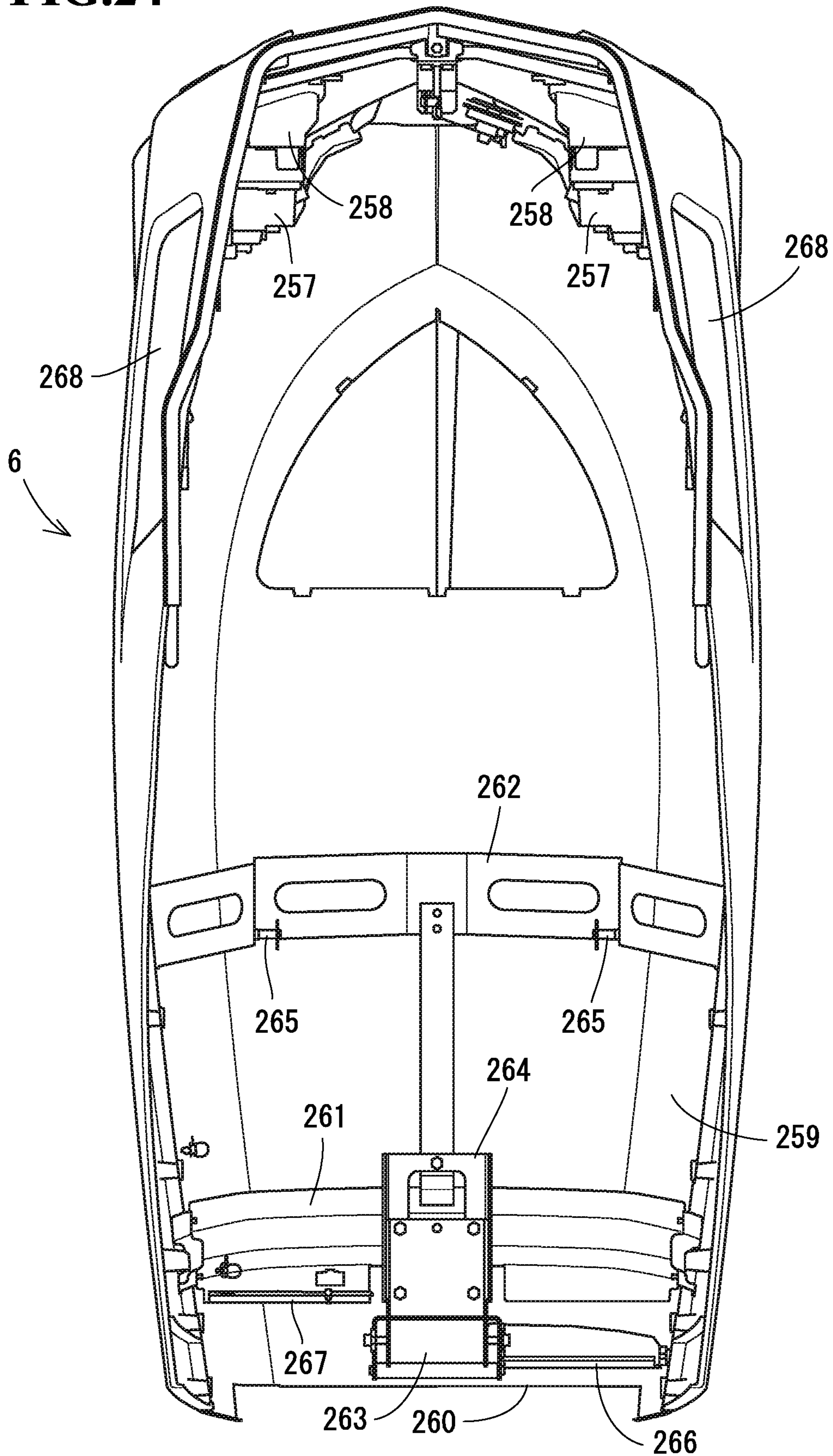


FIG.24



WORKING VEHICLE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is a continuation from U.S. application Ser. No. 15/278,580 filed Sep. 28, 2016, which is a continuation from International Application No. PCT/JP2015/059517, filed Mar. 26, 2015, which claims priority to JP Application No. 2014-69485 filed Mar. 28, 2014, and JP Application No. 2014-069486 filed Mar. 28, 2014; the entire contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a working vehicle.

Recently, there has been a requirement for agricultural machines, construction machines, ships, and the like, on which a diesel engine is mounted, to have a post-processing device installed, due to a strict exhaust gas regulation applied to diesel engines. Such a post-processing device includes an exhaust gas purification device that performs purification processing for air pollutant in exhaust gas. Thus, some conventional working vehicles such as a tractor have an exhaust gas purification device disposed in an engine room below a hood together with a diesel engine (see Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2013-116692).

In some other working vehicles such as a tractor, a fuel tank storing fuel to be supplied to an engine is formed as a pair of fuel tanks respectively disposed on left and right sides of a vehicle body so as to provide a space for an engine, a transmission, and the like (see Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2010-042779).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a working vehicle, such as a tractor employing a diesel engine including the exhaust gas treating device described above, not only the diesel engine and the exhaust gas treating device but also various parts need to be packed in a limited and small installation space. Such parts include a radiator, a battery, and electronic parts for the exhaust gas treating device.

In the installation space in the working vehicle, the diesel engine being driven produces heat which raises its temperature, and further raises the temperature of the exhaust gas purification device to be quite high. Thus, the temperature in the engine room needs to be adjusted to offset the adverse effect of the heat produced from the diesel engine and the exhaust gas treating device. Furthermore, a structure appropriate for arranging parts and a cooling structure need to be reviewed. Heating of a driver's seat behind the engine room needs to be kept in a reasonable range for the sake of comfortability of an operator. The disposed position of the fuel tank is limited, and thus an increase in the entire capacity of the fuel tank cannot be pursued over a certain level, and can even lead to a shape hindering the operator entering and exiting the tractor.

A technical object of the present invention is to provide a working vehicle improved in view of the situation described above.

A first aspect of the present invention provides a working vehicle including: an engine mounted in a front portion of a travelling vehicle, and a post-processing device configured to purify exhaust gas from the engine. The engine and the

post-processing device are covered with a hood. An upper surface side of the hood is inclined to extend diagonally upward from a front side to a rear side. The post-processing device is mounted on an upper side of the engine, and is positioned on a rear and inner side of the inclined upper surface side of the hood.

A second aspect of the present invention provides the working vehicle according to the first aspect in which a driving shaft of a wiper configured to perform a wiping operation for a windshield covering a front surface of a cabin installed in the travelling vehicle may be covered by a rear portion of the upper surface of the hood in front view.

A third aspect of the present invention provides the working vehicle according to the first aspect in which a heat shield plate may be disposed between the hood and the post-processing device.

A fourth aspect of the present invention provides the working vehicle according to the third aspect in which the heat shield plate may be disposed on a lower side of the upper surface inclined portion of the hood, and cover an upper surface of each of the engine and the post-processing device.

A fifth aspect of the present invention provides the working vehicle according to the third aspect that may further include a hood shield plate that is disposed on a rear surface side of the hood, and is configured to cover at least a rear surface of the post-processing device, in which a gap may be provided between the hood shield plate and the heat shield plate.

According to the embodiment of the invention of the present application, the post-processing device is positioned on a rear inner side of the inclined upper surface side of the hood. Thus, a large space for accommodating the post-processing device can be formed in the hood. Furthermore, a space serving as a heat insulation layer can be formed between the heat shield plate and the hood. Thus, a high temperature environment can be achieved around the post-processing device while preventing heat from negatively affecting the outside of the engine room. All things considered, an excellent heat balance can be achieved in the hood. The driving shaft of the wiper is covered with the rear portion of the upper surface of the hood. Thus, rain drops can be prevented from directly coming into contact with the driving shaft and a driving mechanism of the wiper, and a better appearance of the working vehicle can be achieved.

The heat shield plate is disposed above the post-processing device so that the hood can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the post-processing device and the engine. The space is formed between the hood and the heat shield plate so that the inner side of the engine room below the heat shield plate is thermally insulated from the outer air, whereby the post-processing device can operate in a high temperature environment. The heat from the engine room below the hood is shielded with the hood shield plate. Thus, the drivers' seat can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the engine room. With the hood shield plate and the heat shield plate disposed with a gap in between, the heat is less likely to accumulate in the engine room. Thus, the post-processing device can be prevented from being negatively affected by its own heat or from negatively affecting the hood or the like by the heat discharged therefrom.

The heat from the engine room below the hood is shielded with the hood shield plate. Thus, the driver's seat can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the engine room. Thus, the operator on the driver's seat can

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comfortably operate the vehicle without being negatively affected by the heat discharged from the engine and the post-processing device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a left side view of a tractor;
 FIG. 2 is a plan view of the tractor;
 FIG. 3 is a right side view of the tractor;
 FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the tractor as viewed in a diagonal direction from a lower right side;
 FIG. 5 is a left side view illustrating a travelling vehicle;
 FIG. 6 is a left side view illustrating a structure of the travelling vehicle in detail;
 FIG. 7 is a perspective view illustrating the travelling vehicle as viewed in a diagonal direction from a lower left side;
 FIG. 8 is a right side view of the travelling vehicle;
 FIG. 9 is a right side view illustrating a structure of the travelling vehicle in detail;
 FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating the travelling vehicle as viewed in a diagonal direction from a rear right side;
 FIG. 11 is a bottom view of the tractor;
 FIG. 12 is an enlarged plan view of the tractor;
 FIG. 13 is an enlarged left side view of the tractor;
 FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating a hood rear surface structure as viewed from a side of a cabin;
 FIG. 15 is a perspective view illustrating the travelling vehicle as viewed in a diagonal direction from a front right side;
 FIG. 16 is a perspective view illustrating an internal structure of an engine room as viewed in a diagonal direction from a rear left side;
 FIG. 17 is a perspective view illustrating the internal structure of the engine room as viewed in a diagonal direction from a front right side;
 FIG. 18 is an enlarged plan view illustrating a structure around a fuel tank;
 FIG. 19 is a left side view of a hood;
 FIG. 20 is a plan view of the hood;
 FIG. 21 is a front view of the hood;
 FIG. 22 is a right side view of the hood;
 FIG. 23 is a rear view of the hood; and
 FIG. 24 is a bottom view of the hood.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the invention of the present application is described with reference to the drawings with a tractor as an example of a working vehicle.

First of all, an overview of a tractor 1 is described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 11. A travelling vehicle 2 of the tractor 1 according to the embodiment is supported by a pair of left and right front wheels 3 and a pair of left and right rear wheels 4 serving as a travelling unit. The tractor 1 travels forward and backward when the front and the rear wheels 3 and 4 are driven by a common rail diesel engine 5 (hereinafter, simply referred to as an engine) serving as a source of driving force that is installed in a front portion of the travelling vehicle 2. The engine 5 is covered by a hood 6. A cabin 7 is disposed on an upper surface of the travelling vehicle 2, and incorporates a driver's seat 8 and a steering wheel (round steering wheel) 9. A steering operation on the steering wheel 9 turns a steering direction of the front wheels 3 left and right. Steps 10, used by the operator to enter and exit the vehicle, are provided at outer lower portions of the

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cabin 7. A fuel tank 11 from which fuel is supplied to the engine 5 is provided below a bottom portion of the cabin 7.

The travelling vehicle 2 includes: an engine frame 14 including a front bumper 12 and a front axle case 13; and left and right body frames 15 detachably fixed to a rear portion of the engine frame 14. A front axle 16 rotatably protrudes outward from both left and right end sides of the front axle case 13. The front wheels 3 are attached to both left and right end sides of the front axle case 13 via the front axle 16. A mission case 17 is coupled to a rear portion of the body frame 15. The mission case 17 is used for transmitting rotary driving force from the engine 5 as a result of appropriate speed change to the four front and rear wheels 3, 3, 4, and 4. A tank frame 18 is bolted onto a lower surface side of the left and the right body frames 15 and the mission case 17. The tank frame 18 protrudes outward towards the left and the right and has a shape of a rectangular frame plate in bottom view. In the embodiment, two left and right fuel tanks 11 are provided and are respectively disposed on upper surface sides of left and right protruding portions of the tank frame 18. Left and right rear axle cases 19 are attached to the left and the right outer surfaces of the mission case 17 and protrude outward. Left and right rear axles 20 are rotatably inserted in the left and the right rear axle cases 19. The rear wheels 4 are attached to the mission case 17 via the rear axles 20. Upper portions of the left and the right rear wheels 4 are covered with left and right rear fenders 21.

A hydraulic lifting mechanism 22 is detachably attached to an upper surface of a rear portion of the mission case 17, and hoists and lowers a work machine such as a rotary cultivator for example. The work machine such as the rotary cultivator is coupled to a rear portion of the mission case 17 via a three-point linkage mechanism including a pair of left and right lower links 23 and a top link 24. A PTO shaft 25, through which PTO driving force is transmitted to the work machine such as the rotary cultivator, protrudes rearward from a rear surface of the mission case 17.

A flywheel 26 is coupled to an engine output shaft (not illustrated) that protrudes rearward from a rear surface of the engine 5. A main driving shaft 27 and a main transmission input shaft 28 are coupled to each other via a driving force transmitting shaft 29 having universal joints on its both ends. The main driving shaft 27 protrudes rearward from the flywheel 26. The main transmission input shaft 28 protrudes forward from a front surface of the mission case 17 (see FIGS. 1, 7, and 10). The mission case 17 incorporates a hydraulic continuously variable transmission, a forward-backward movement switching mechanism, a travel sub transmission gear mechanism, and a rear wheel differential gear mechanism. The rotary driving force of the engine 5 is transmitted to the main transmission input shaft 28 of the mission case 17, where appropriate speed change is performed by the hydraulic continuously variable transmission and the travel sub transmission gear mechanism, via the main driving shaft 27 and the driving force transmitting shaft 29. The driving force as a result of the speed change is transmitted to the left and the right rear wheels 4 via the rear wheel differential gear mechanism.

A front wheel transmission shaft (not illustrated) protrudes rearward from the front axle case 13, incorporating a front wheel differential gear mechanism (not illustrated), and is coupled to a front wheel output shaft 30 protruding forward from a lower portion of a front surface of the mission case 17 via a front wheel driving shaft 31. The driving force as a result of the speed change by the hydraulic continuously variable transmission and the travel sub transmission gear mechanism in the mission case 17 is transmit-

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ted to the left and the right front wheels **3** from the front wheel output shaft **30**, the front wheel driving shaft **31**, and the front wheel transmission shaft, via the front wheel differential gear mechanism in the front axle case **13**.

Next, an internal structure of the cabin **7** is described with reference to FIGS. **1** to **4**. A steering column **32** is disposed in a front portion of the driver's seat **8** in the cabin **7**. The steering column **32** stands in a state of being buried in a rear surface side of a dashboard **33** disposed on a front surface side in the cabin **7**. The steering wheel **9** having a substantially round shape in plan view is attached to an upper end side of a steering wheel shaft protruding upward from the upper surface of the steering column **32**.

A one-touch hoisting-and-lowering lever **34** and a pair of left and right brake pedals **35** are disposed on a right side of the steering column **32**. The one-touch hoisting-and-lowering lever **34** is used for forcibly moving the work machine such as the rotary cultivator to an upper limit position and a lower limit position. The brake pedals **35** are used for performing a braking operation for the travelling vehicle **2**. A forward-backward movement switching lever **36** (reverser lever) and a clutch pedal **37** are disposed on a left side of the steering column **32**. The forward-backward movement switching lever **36** is used for performing a switching operation of switching the travelling direction of the travelling vehicle **2** between forward and backward directions. The clutch pedal **37** is used for performing a cut-off operation on a clutch (not illustrated), so that driving force is engaged and disengaged.

A misoperation preventive member **38** (reverser guard) extending along the forward-backward movement switching lever **36** is disposed on a left side of the steering column **32** and below the forward-backward movement switching lever **36**. With the misoperation preventive member **38** serving as a contact preventive member disposed below the forward-backward movement switching lever **36**, the operator entering and exiting the tractor **1** can be prevented from accidentally contacting the forward-backward movement switching lever **36**. An operation display board **39** incorporating a liquid crystal panel is disposed on an upper portion side of a rear surface of the dashboard **33**.

An accelerator pedal **41** for controlling engine speed of the engine **5** and vehicle speed is disposed on the right side of the steering column **32** on a floor plate **40** on the front side of the driver's seat **8** in the cabin **7**. The floor plate **40** has a substantially entirely planer upper surface. Side columns **42** are disposed on both left and right sides of the driver's seat **8**. A parking brake lever **43**, an-ultra low speed lever **44** (creep lever), a sub transmission lever **45**, and a PTO transmission lever **46** are disposed between the driver's seat **8** and the left side column **42**. The parking brake lever **43** is used for performing an operation of maintaining a braking state of both left and right rear wheels **4**. The an-ultra low speed lever **44** is used for forcibly and largely reducing the travelling speed (vehicle speed) of the tractor **1**. The sub transmission lever **45** is used for switching an output range of the travel sub transmission gear mechanism in the mission case **17**. The PTO transmission lever **46** is used for performing a switching operation for the driving speed of the PTO shaft **25**. A diff-lock pedal **47** used for turning ON/OFF differential driving of both left and right rear wheels **4** is disposed below the driver's seat **8**. A reverse PTO lever **48** for executing an operation of reversely driving the PTO shaft **25** is disposed on a rear and left side of the driver's seat **8**.

An armrest **49** on which the operator sitting on the driver's seat **8** rests his or her arm and elbow is disposed between the driver's seat **8** and the left side column **42**. The

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armrest **49** is formed as a member separate from the driver's seat **8**, and includes a main transmission lever **50** and an operation position dial **51** (hoisting-lowering dial). The main transmission lever **50** is used for increasing/reducing the travelling speed of the tractor **1**. The operation position dial **51** is a dial for manually changing and adjusting the height position of the work machine such as a rotary cultivator. The armrest **49** can be pivoted upward by a plurality of stages about a lower portion of its rear end.

A throttle lever **52**, a PTO clutch switch **53**, and a plurality of hydraulic operation levers **54** (SCV levers) are disposed on the left side column **42** in this order from the front side. The throttle lever **52** is used for setting and maintaining the engine speed of the engine **5**. The PTO clutch switch **53** is used for performing control of transmitting and cutting off the driving force from the PTO shaft **25** to the work machine such as the rotary cultivator. The hydraulic operation levers **54** are used for performing an operation of switching among hydraulic externally supplying valves (sub-control valve not illustrated) disposed on the upper surface side of the mission case **17**. The hydraulic externally supplying valve is used for performing an operation of supplying hydraulic oil to another work machine such as a front loader retrofitted to the tractor **1**. In the embodiment, the number of hydraulic operation levers **54** is four that is the same as the number of hydraulic externally supplying valves (four).

In the diesel engine **5**, a cylinder head is disposed on a cylinder block incorporating an engine output shaft and a piston, an intake manifold **203** is disposed on a right side surface of the cylinder head, and an exhaust manifold **204** is disposed on a left side surface of the cylinder head. Thus, the intake manifold **203** and the exhaust manifold **204** are respectively disposed on both side surfaces along the engine output shaft in the engine **5**. In the diesel engine **5**, a cooling fan **206** is disposed on a front surface of the cylinder block and the flywheel **26** is disposed on a rear surface of the cylinder block. Thus, in the engine **5**, the flywheel **26** and the cooling fan **206** are respectively disposed on both side surfaces orthogonal to the engine output shaft.

The diesel engine **5** has a right side surface provided with a fuel supply pump **207**, a common rail **208**, a fuel filter **209**, and an EGR device **210**. The fuel supply pump **207** is used for supplying fuel. The common rail **208** has a cylindrical shape and is used for pumping the fuel to injectors. The fuel filter **209** is used for removing foreign matters from the fuel from the fuel tank **11**. The EGR device **210** is coupled to the intake manifold **203**. The fuel from the fuel tank **11** is supplied to the fuel supply pump **207** via the fuel filter **209** by a fuel pump **213**, and then is pumped to the common rail **208** from the fuel supply pump **207**. Thus, high pressure fuel is stored in the common rail **208**. In this state, by performing ON/OFF control on a fuel injection valve of each injector, the high pressure fuel in the common rail **208** is injected into each cylinder of the engine **5** from a corresponding one of the injectors.

The diesel engine **5** has a left side surface provided with a turbo supercharger **211** and an EGR cooler **212**. The turbo supercharger **211** compresses air with exhaust gas from the exhaust manifold **204**. The EGR cooler **212** cools a part of the exhaust gas from the exhaust manifold **204** so that the resultant exhaust gas is recirculated to the EGR device **210**. The turbo supercharger **211** includes a compressor case incorporating a blower wheel. The compressor case has an intake air intake side connected to an intake air discharge side of an air cleaner **221** via an intake pipe **222**, and has an intake air discharge side connected to an intake joint pipe (intake upstream side) **223**. The turbo supercharger **211**

includes a turbine case incorporating a turbine wheel. The turbine case has a discharge air intake side coupled to an exhaust gas outlet of the exhaust manifold **204**, and has an intake air discharge side coupled to an exhaust gas inlet of an exhaust gas purification device **224** serving as a post-processing device.

In the diesel engine **5**, the EGR cooler **212** and the EGR device **210**, respectively disposed on both side surfaces, are connected to each other via a recirculation exhaust gas pipe serving as a reflux pipe path circumventing the rear surface (side of the flywheel **26**) of the engine **5**. The EGR device **210** is connected to an intake joint pipe (intake downstream side) **225** on the right side of the engine **5**. The intake joint pipe **225** extends forward (towards the cooling fan **206**). The intake joint pipes **223** and **225** are respectively disposed on both side surfaces of the diesel engine **5**, and extend towards the forward and upper side of the diesel engine **5** to be connected to an inter cooler (not illustrated) in a frame **226** on the front side of the diesel engine **5**. The air cleaner **221** is disposed on an upper side of the front surface of the frame **226**, and the intake pipe **222** connected to the air cleaner **221** extends in a rear portion on the left side surface of the diesel engine **5** to be disposed over an upper portion of the frame **226**.

In the configuration described above, fresh air (outer air) taken into the air cleaner **221** has dust removed therefrom and purified by the air cleaner **221**, and then is sucked into the compressor case of the turbo supercharger **211** via the intake pipe **222**. Pressurized fresh air, as a result of the compression by the compressor case of the turbo supercharger **211**, is supplied to the EGR main body case of the EGR device **210** via the intake joint pipes **223** and **225** and the inter cooler. On the other hand, the part (EGR gas) of the exhaust gas from the exhaust manifold **204** is cooled by the EGR cooler **212**, and then is supplied to the EGR main body case of the EGR device **210** via the recirculation exhaust gas pipe.

The EGR device **210** mixes the pressurized fresh air from the turbo supercharger **211** and the EGR gas from the exhaust manifold **204**, and then supplies the resultant mixed gas to the intake manifold **203**. Thus, the part of the exhaust gas discharged from the diesel engine **5** to the exhaust manifold **204** is recirculated to the intake manifold **203**, whereby the maximum combustion temperature at the time of high load driving can be lowered and the amount of nitrogen oxide (NOx) discharged from the diesel engine **5** can be reduced.

The diesel engine **5** includes the exhaust gas purification device **224** (DPF) of a continuously regenerating type. The exhaust gas purification device **224** removes particulate matter (PM) in the exhaust gas discharged from the engine **5**, and reduces carbon oxide (CO) and hydrocarbon (HC) in the exhaust gas. The exhaust gas purification device **224** is disposed at a portion above the exhaust manifold **204** on the upper surface side of the diesel engine **5**. The exhaust gas purification device **224** has a substantially cylindrical shape and extends in parallel with the output shaft (crank shaft) of the diesel engine **5** along the front and rear direction. The exhaust gas purification device **224** has front and rear surfaces (upstream and downstream sides in the exhaust gas movement direction) respectively provided with the exhaust gas inlet and the exhaust gas outlet.

The exhaust gas purification device **224** has a case outer circumference surface, on one side (rear side) of its longitudinal direction, provided with the exhaust gas inlet connected to an exhaust gas discharge side of the turbine case of the turbo supercharger **211**. The exhaust gas purification

device **224** has a case outer circumference surface, on the other side (front side) of its longitudinal direction, provided with the exhaust gas outlet connected to the exhaust pipe **227**. In the exhaust gas purification device **224**, the exhaust gas inlet is open downward, and the exhaust gas outlet is open upward towards the right side. The exhaust pipe **227** extends from the front and left side to the rear and right side of the diesel engine **5** to be disposed over an upper portion of the diesel engine **5**.

The exhaust gas purification device **224** and the exhaust pipe **227** are disposed side by side above the diesel engine **5** while being in parallel with the output shaft of the diesel engine **5**. Thus, the exhaust gas purification device **224** and the exhaust pipe **227** are arranged side by side in such a manner that the exhaust gas purification device **224** covers the left side of the upper surface of the diesel engine **5** and the exhaust pipe **227** covers the right side of the upper surface of the diesel engine **5**.

The exhaust pipe **227** connected to the discharge side of the exhaust gas purification device **224** is connected to a tail pipe **229** via a bellows pipe **228** standing on a rear and right side of the diesel engine **5**. The tail pipe **229** has a shape extending upward from a lower side on the front and right side of the cabin **7** and bent towards the diesel engine **5** below the cabin **7**. The tail pipe **229** has a lower bent portion extending from the inner side to the outer side to be disposed over the body frame **15**. The tail pipe **229** has a portion other than its upper end portion covered with a heat shield plate **230**.

Next, a configuration of an engine room frame below the hood **6** is described with reference to FIGS. **12** to **17**. The hood **6** has a front grille **231** that is formed on a front and lower side and covers the front side of the engine room. Engine covers **232**, each formed of a porous plate, are disposed on lower left and right sides of the hood **6**, and covers left and right sides of the engine room. Thus, the diesel engine **5** has the front, upper, left, and right sides covered with the hood **6** and the engine covers **232**.

A frame bottom plate **233** bridges between the upper edges of the engine frame **14** and the front bumper **12** on left and right sides to be disposed above the front side portions of the engine frames **14**. A radiator **235** with a fan shroud **234** attached to its rear surface side stands on the frame bottom plate **233** in such a manner as to be positioned on the front surface side of the engine **5**. The fan shroud **234**, through which the radiator **235** and the cooling fan **206** are communicated with each other, surrounds an outer circumference side of the cooling fan **206**. The frame **226** having a shape of a rectangular frame stands on the frame bottom plate **233** on the front surface side of the radiator **235**.

The frame **226** has the rear surface covered with the radiator **235**, and has a front surface and left and right side surfaces covered with meshed plates. The frame **226** accommodates the inter cooler described above, as well as an oil cooler, a fuel cooler, and the like. The air cleaner **221** is disposed at an upper position of the front surface of the frame **226**. Thus, cooling air sucked in through the front grille **231** flows towards the frame **226** behind the front grille **231** to cool the air cleaner **221** and to cool the inter cooler, the oil cooler, and the fuel cooler in the frame **226**. The cooling air from the front side reaches the radiator **235** on the rear surface of the frame **226** so that a high cooling effect for cooling water supplied to the diesel engine **5** can be achieved.

The pair of left and right body frames **15** are coupled to a front and lower side of the floor plate **40** via a support beam frame **236**. The support beam frame **236** is bolted to

each of the left and the right body frames **15** in such a manner as to bridge between the left and the right body frames **15**. An engine support frame **237** is mounted on the upper surface of the support beam frame **236**. The engine support frame **237** has a lower end surface bolted to the upper surface of the support beam frame **236**, whereby the flywheel **26** of the diesel engine **5** is surrounded by the engine support frame **237** and the support beam frame **236**.

The diesel engine **5** has engine leg attachment portions (not illustrated) disposed on lower sides of the left and the right side surfaces coupled to intermediate portions of the pair of left and right engine frames **14** via engine legs **238** each including an anti-vibration rubber piece **239**. The diesel engine **5** has engine leg attachment portions (not illustrated) disposed on a rear surface coupled to the upper surface of the engine support frame **237** via engine legs **240** each including an anti-vibration rubber piece **241**.

The engine legs **238** are bolted onto the outer sides of the intermediate portions of the pair of left and right engine frame **14**, whereby the diesel engine **5** is clamped and supported by the engine frame **14**. The rear surface of the diesel engine **5** is coupled to front end sides of the pair of left and right body frames **15** via the support beam frame **236**, the engine support frame **237**, and the engine legs **240**. Thus, the rear side of the diesel engine **5** is supported by the front end of the body frame **15**. The diesel engine **5** is supported by the travelling vehicle **2** via the left and the right front anti-vibration rubber pieces **239** and the left and the right rear anti-vibration rubber pieces **241**.

A pair of left and right column frames **242** and **243** stand on the upper surface of the engine support frame **237** in such a manner as to clamp the engine leg **240** from left and right sides. More specifically, the left side column frame **242** stands at a position on a rear left side of the engine leg **240**, and the right side column frame **242** stands at a position on a front right side of the engine leg **240**. A hood shield plate (shield plate) **244** covering the rear side of the hood **6** is coupled to the pair of left and right column frames **242** and **243** in such a manner as to have its lower edge separated from the upper surface of the engine leg **240**.

The hood shield plate **244** has a bent shape in plan view. More specifically, the hood shield plate **244** includes a rear shield surface **245**, a side shield surface **246**, and a connection surface **247**. The rear shield surface **245** extends rightward in substantially parallel with a front surface of a windshield **321** from the outer side (left side) of the left side column frame **242**. The side shield surface **246** is formed by bending the rear shield surface **245** to extend from its right edge towards the front side. The connection surface **247** is formed by bending the side shield surface **246** to extend from its front edge towards the right side and is connected to the right side column frame **243**. The rear shield surface **245** is connected to the left side column frame **242** and has a left edge protruding outward (towards the left side) beyond the left side column frame **242**, and is separated from the front surface of the windshield **321**. The side shield surface **246** is disposed on the right side on the upper surface of the engine leg **240**. The connection surface **247** is coupled to the right side column frame **243** in such a manner as to have a right edge matching the front surface of the right side column frame **243**.

The hood shield plate **244** is disposed on the inner side and the rear surface side of the hood **6**, and covers at least the rear surfaces of the exhaust gas purification device **224** and the exhaust pipe **227**. The hood shield plate **244** has the shape protruding towards the left side of the left side column frame **242** to cover at least the rear surface of the diesel

engine **5** on the left side (side of the exhaust manifold **204**). The hood shield plate **244** has both edges connected to the pair of left and right column frames **242** and **243**, and thus covers the entire rear surface of the diesel engine **5**. On the rear surface side of the hood **6**, an area on the right side of the hood shield plate **244** is open, and the bellows pipe **228** connected to the exhaust pipe **227** and a part of the tail pipe **229** are disposed in this area.

The rear surface of the hood **6** is covered with the hood shield plate **244** so that heat from the engine room below the hood **6** is shielded by the hood shield plate **244**, whereby the side of the cabin **7** can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the engine room. Thus, the operator in the cabin **7** can comfortably operate the vehicle without being negatively affected by the heat discharged from the diesel engine **5** and the exhaust gas purification device **224**. The hood shield plate **244** is disposed while being separated from the front surface of the cabin **7** so that a heat insulation layer is formed between the hood shield plate **244** and the cabin **7** disposed behind the hood **6**.

The hood shield plate **244** includes the rear shield surface **245** having recesses and protrusions of a predetermined pattern to shutoff sound produced from the engine room below the hood **6**. With the recesses and the protrusions formed on the hood shield plate **244**, the noise produced from the diesel engine **5** and the like in the engine room below the hood **6** can be attenuated, whereby the noise can be prevented from propagating into the cabin **7**.

A pair of left and right beam frames **248** and **249** each bridge respective upper portions of the fan shroud **234** and the hood shield plate **244**. The left side beam frame **248** has one end (rear end) coupled to the left side column frame **242** via the rear shield surface **245** of the hood shield plate **244**. The right side beam frame **249**, shorter than the left side beam frame **248**, has one end (rear end) coupled to the right side column frame **243** via the connection surface **247** of the hood shield plate **244**. The pair of left and right beam frames **248** and **249** each have the other end coupled to an upper portion of the rear surface of the fan shroud **234**. The fan shroud **234** and the hood shield plate **244** stably supported by the travelling vehicle **2** are coupled to each other by being bridged by the pair of beam frames **248** and **249**. With these members thus integrated, an engine room frame body rigid as a whole can be achieved.

A heat shield plate **250** is provided that has both left and right edges fixed to the pair of left and right beam frames **248** and **249**. The heat shield plate **250** bridges between the beam frames **248** and **249** in such a manner as to cover an intermediate portion and the rear side of each of the beam frames **248** and **249** below the hood **6**. The heat shield plate **250** is disposed to cover the upper portions of the exhaust gas purification device **224** and the exhaust pipe **227** above the diesel engine **5**. The heat shield plate **250** is fixed to bridge between the beam frames **248** and **249**, to reinforce the beam frames **248** and **249**, whereby a more rigid engine room frame structure can be achieved. The heat shield plate **250** is disposed between the hood **6** and the exhaust gas purification device **224** and the exhaust pipe **227**, whereby the hood **6** can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the engine room.

The heat shield plate **250** is disposed between the hood **6** and the exhaust gas purification device **224** that is installed above the diesel engine **5** at a position on the rear inner side of the hood **6**. The heat shield plate **250** is disposed above the exhaust gas purification device **224** so that the hood **6** can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the exhaust gas purification device **224** and the diesel

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engine 5. The space is formed between the hood 6 and the heat shield plate 250 so that the inner side of the engine room below the heat shield plate 250 is thermally insulated from the outer air, whereby the exhaust gas purification device 224 can operate in a high temperature environment.

The hood shield plate 244 is provided in addition to the heat shield plate 250. The hood shield plate 244 is disposed on the rear surface side of the hood 6 and covers at least the rear surface of the exhaust gas purification device 224. The heat from the engine room below the hood is shielded with the heat shield plate 250 and with the hood shield plate 244. Thus, the inner side of the cabin 7 can be prevented from being heated by the heat discharged from the engine room. With the hood shield plate 244 and the heat shield plate 250 disposed with a gap in between, the heat is less likely to accumulate in the engine room below the hood 6. Thus, the exhaust gas purification device 224 can be prevented from being negatively affected by its own heat or from negatively affecting the hood 6 or the like by the heat discharged therefrom.

The diesel engine 5 mounted in a front portion of the travelling vehicle 2, the exhaust gas purification device 224 that is disposed above the diesel engine 5 and purifies exhaust gas from the diesel engine 5, and the cooling fan 206 for cooling the diesel engine 5 are provided. The cooling fan 206 is disposed on a front surface side of the diesel engine 5. The fan shroud 234 that covers the cooling fan 206 is fixed to the travelling vehicle 2. The hood 6 covers the cooling fan 206, the diesel engine 5, and the exhaust gas purification device 224. The hood shield plate 244 that covers a rear side of the diesel engine 5 is disposed on a rear surface of the hood 6. The hood shield plate 244 is fixed to the travelling vehicle 2. The pair of left and right beam frames 248 and 249 each bridge between respective upper portions of the fan shroud 234 and the hood shield plate 244.

A wiper 251 that wipes off water drops on the windshield 321 is pivotally attached to the windshield 321. The wiper 251 has a driving shaft 252 inserted into the cabin 7 through the windshield 321, and pivots about the driving shaft 252. The driving shaft 252 of the wiper 251 has its front side covered with the rear shield surface 245 of the hood shield plate 244. The driving shaft 252 of the wiper 251, which performs a wiping operation on the windshield 321 covering the front surface of the cabin 7 in the travelling vehicle 2, is covered with a rear portion of the upper surface the hood 6 in front view. Thus, rain drops can be prevented from directly coming into contact with the driving shaft 252 and a driving mechanism of the wiper 251, and a better appearance can be achieved.

A through hole 253 is formed in a part of the windshield 321. A hydraulic pump 254 supported in the cabin 7 protrudes out of the cabin 7 through the through hole 253. The through hole 253 is disposed at a position facing the connection surface 247 of the hood shield plate 244. Thus, the hydraulic pump 254 protruding out of the cabin 7 through the through hole 253 can be prevented from interfering with the hood shield plate 244. The hydraulic pump 254 has a front surface covered with the hood shield plate 244 so as not to be heated by the heat from the engine room in the hood 6.

A hood support bracket 255 that pivotally supports the rear side of the hood 6 is disposed on an upper edge of the front surface of the hood shield plate 244. The hood support bracket 255 has a shape with both left and right edges bent, and is fixed to the rear shield surface 245 and the side shield surface 246 of the hood shield plate 244. Thus, the hood support bracket 255 has the rear surface connected to the

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rear shield surface 245 and has a side surface, formed by bending the right edge side, connected to the side shield surface 246. A hinge 263 (see FIGS. 23 and 24) is provided to an upper end of the hood support bracket 255. The hinge 263 comes into contact with, supports, and pivots with the hood 6.

Gas springs 256 and 256 that can be stretched and compressed are respectively disposed on both left and right sides of the heat shield plate 250 below the hood 6. The pair of left and right gas springs 256 and 256 each have one end (rear end) pivotally connected to a rear end side of a corresponding one of the pair of left and right beam frames 248 and 249, and have the other end (front end) pivotally connected to an inner side surface of the upper portion of the hood 6. Thus, when the front portion of the hood 6 is lifted, the hood 6 pivots about the upper end position of the hood shield plate 244, so that maintenance work for the diesel engine 5 and the like can be performed.

As illustrated in FIGS. 19 to 24, the hood 6 includes: the front grille 231 at a center position of its front surface; and headlights 257 and 258 at upper and lower portions on both left and right sides of the front grille 231. A roof portion 259 on an upper side of the hood 6 has an inclined shape to extend diagonally upward from the front side to the rear side. Thus, a large space is formed on a rear lower side of the roof portion 259, whereby a large space can be formed for accommodating the exhaust gas purification device 224 in the engine room in the hood 6. The hood 6 has openings 268 on both side surfaces on the front side, and the cooling air is introduced from both left and right sides of the hood 6 through the openings 268.

The heat shield plate 250 covering the upper side of the exhaust gas purification device 224 and the roof portion 259 of the hood 6 are separated from each other by a sufficient distance so that a space is formed, whereby an excellent heat balance can be maintained in the engine room. The front grille 231 for taking in the cooling air is disposed at a wide area at the center of the front surface of the hood 6. Thus, the cooling air can be suitably supplied into the engine room, whereby the heat can be prevented from accumulating in the hood 6. Furthermore, the openings 268 are provided on both side surfaces of the hood 6, whereby an optimum cooling structure in the engine room below the hood 6 can be achieved.

The engine covers 232, having an entirely punched surface, are disposed in wide areas on lower-rear left and right sides of the hood 6. Thus, the air heated by the diesel engine 5 and the exhaust gas purification device 224 can be discharged outside. On the other hand, the engine covers 232 each have the upper end positioned below the exhaust gas purification device 224, whereby the exhaust gas purification device 224 can be aided by a higher temperature retaining effect provided by the hood 6 to be capable of performing a regeneration operation under high temperature.

The roof portion 259 of the hood 6 has a shape with a notch 260 provided at its rear edge. The driving shaft 252 of the wiper 251 is disposed on a rear side of the notch 260. Thus, the driving shaft 252 is covered with the rear portion of the roof portion 259 of the hood 6 in front view of the hood 6. The hood 6 includes a rear frame 261 and an intermediate frame 262 fixed to the back surface of the roof portion 259. The rear frame 261 extends in a lateral direction to bridge between rear sides of the roof portion 259. The intermediate frame 262 extends in a lateral direction to bridge between intermediate portions of the roof portion 259.

On the rear surface side of the roof portion 259, a rail member (support member) 264 is disposed at the center position of the rear frame 261. The rail member 264 fits the outer side of the hinge 263 of the hood support bracket 255 in a slidable manner. On the back surface side of the roof portion 259, a shield plate 266 is disposed at a position on a left side of the rear end of the hinge 263 and a shield plate 267 is disposed at a position on a right side of the rear end of the rail member (support member) 264. The shield plate 266 is provided for extending the upper side of the rear shield surface 245 of the hood shield plate 244, whereas the shield plate 267 is provided for extending the connection surface 247 of the hood shield plate 244. Shafts 265 are disposed on both left and right sides of the intermediate frame 262 and are pivotally supported to the other ends (front ends) of the gas springs 256.

As illustrated in FIGS. 11 to 18, the fuel tank 11 includes a left side tank 11L and a right side tank 11R that are disposed more on the inner side (a side of the body frame 15) than the pair of left and right steps 10 and the rear wheels 4, on the lower side of the floor plate 40 of the cabin 7. The left side tank 11L and the right side tank 11R are respectively disposed on left and right sides in such a manner as to clamp the pair of body frames 15. More specifically, the left side tank 11L has a front portion disposed between the left side body frame 15 and the left side step 10, and has a rear portion disposed between the left side body frame 15 and the left side rear wheel 4. Similarly, the right side tank 11R has a front portion disposed between the right side body frame 15 and the right side step 10, and has a rear portion disposed between the right side body frame 15 and the right side rear wheel 4. The pair of left side tank 11L and right side tank 11R have different capacities, have the lower portions in communication with each other through a fuel communication pipe 281, and have the upper portions communicated with each other via an air communication pipe 282.

The left side tank 11L with a larger capacity has a shape for covering the front side of the left side step 10 on the front side of the cabin 7, and includes a fuel filler 283 on an upper surface on the front side of the step 10. Thus, the left side tank 11L is disposed to cover the right side and the front side of the left side step 10. The fuel filler 283 formed in the left side tank 11L is disposed at a position near the left side step 10, and thus the operator can go up the left side step 10 and perform a fuel supplying operation to the fuel tank 11, whereby the fuel supply operation can be facilitated. The fuel tank 11 is disposed more on the inner side than the steps 10 and the rear wheels 4, and thus can be prevented from directly colliding with an object outside the vehicle. Thus, a damage and the like on the fuel tank 11 can be prevented.

The right side tank 11R with a smaller capacity has a recess 284 formed at its front portion. The fuel pump 213 is disposed on the front side of the recess 284. The fuel pump 213 supplies fuel in the fuel tank 11 into the diesel engine 5. The fuel pump 213 is protected with its outer circumference and an upper side covered with a plate 285 standing from the tank frame 18. The fuel pump 213 is coupled to the recess 284 of the right side tank 11R via the plate 285 covering rear and upper sides of the fuel pump 213. The fuel pump 213 is connected to the left side tank 11L and to the fuel filter 209 of the diesel engine 5. Thus, the fuel can be supplied to the diesel engine 5 from the left side tank 11L with a larger capacity via the fuel pump 213.

The fuel tank 11 includes the pair of left side tank 11L and right side tank 11R that are different from each other in capacity, respectively disposed on left and right sides of the travelling vehicle 2, and are in communication with each

other via the fuel communication pipe 281. The fuel filler 283 is disposed on the front portion side of the left side tank 11L with a larger capacity, and the recess 284 is disposed in the front portion of the right side tank 11R with a smaller capacity. The fuel pump 213 is disposed in the recess 284. The fuel is supplied to the diesel engine 5 from the left side tank 11L via the fuel pump 213. Thus, the fuel tank 11 including the left side tank 11L and the right side tank 11R can have a largest possible capacity, and the fuel pump 213 can be disposed close to the diesel engine 5.

The fuel tank 11 is placed on the tank frame 18 protruding outward towards the left and the right on the lower side of the body frame 15, and is fixed by bands 286. The tank frame 18 has a shape of a rectangular frame plate in bottom view, and includes: a front side beam frame 287 suspended from and fixed to the left and the right body frames 15; a rear side beam frame 288 fixed to the lower surface of the mission case 17; and left and right tank placing plates 289 and 290 fixed to both ends of the beam frames 287 and 288. The left and the right tank placing plates 289 and 290 each have substantially the same shape as the bottom surface shape of a corresponding one of the left side tank 11L and the right side tank 11R. The left side tank 11L and the right side tank 11R placed on upper surfaces of the left and the right tank placing plates 289 and 290 each have two portions on front and rear sides bundled to be fixed by the bands 286.

The pair of left and right body frames 15 have front portions respectively coupled to rear portions of the pair of left and right engine frames 14. The portions (tank supporting plates) of the tank frame 18 are coupled to each other via the pair of front and rear beam frames 287 and 288, and support the left side tank 11L and the right side tank 11R from below with the mission case 17 disposed between the rear portions of both body frames 15. The beam frames 287 and 288 are coupled to both body frames 15 and the mission case 17 from below.

The configurations of the components in the present invention are not limited to those in the embodiment in the figures, and can be changed in various ways without departing from the gist of the present invention.

The embodiments of the invention relates to a working vehicle such as a tractor for a farm work and a wheel loader for a construction work.

The invention claimed is:

1. A work vehicle, comprising:

an engine mounted in a front portion of a traveling body;
and
a post-processing device configured to purify exhaust gas from the engine;
a bonnet shield plate;
a fan shroud;
a first beam frame extending from the bonnet shield plate to the fan shroud; and

wherein:

the engine and the post-processing device are covered with a hood;
the post-processing device is mounted on an upper side of the engine;
a heat shield plate is disposed between the hood and the post-processing device; and
a space is formed between the post-processing device and the heat shield plate.

2. The work vehicle of claim 1, wherein the bonnet shield plate is disposed on a rear side of the post-processing device.

3. The work vehicle of claim 2, further comprising:

a cooling fan; and
wherein:

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- the fan shroud is configured to surround the cooling fan; and
the heat shield plate is provided on a beam frame bridging the bonnet shield plate and the fan shroud.
4. The work vehicle of claim 1, wherein:
a pair of left and right bream frames, including the first beam frame, each bridge a respective upper portion of the fan shroud and the bonnet shield plate; and
the heat shield plate bridges between the left and right beam frames in such a manner as to cover an intermediate portion and the rear side of each of the beam frames between the hood.
5. The work vehicle of claim 1, further comprising a second beam frame extending from the bonnet shield plate to the fan shroud.
6. A work vehicle, comprising:
an engine mounted in a front portion of a traveling body;
a post-processing device mounted on an upper side of the engine, the post-processing device configured to purify exhaust gas from the engine;
a hood rotatable about the engine between a first position and a second position in which the hood covers the upper side of the engine and an upper side of the post-processing device; and
a heat shield plate is disposed between the hood and the post-processing device;
a bonnet shield plate;
a fan shroud;
a first beam frame extending from the bonnet shield plate to the fan shroud; and
wherein a gap is defined between the post-processing device and the heat shield plate.
7. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein the bonnet shield plate is positioned adjacent to a rear side of the post-processing device.
8. The work vehicle of claim 7, further comprising:
a cooling fan; and
wherein the fan shroud is configured to surround the cooling fan and disposed on a front side of the post-processing device, the front side being opposite of the rear side.
9. The work vehicle of claim 8, further comprising a radiator coupled to the front side of the fan shroud.
10. The work vehicle of claim 8, wherein:
the post-processing device comprises an exhaust gas inlet and an exhaust gas outlet positioned on the upper side of the engine; and

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an exhaust pipe connected to the exhaust gas outlet, the exhaust pipe covered by the hood while the hood is in the second position.

11. The work vehicle of claim 10, wherein the post-processing device and the exhaust pipe are arranged side by side in a lateral direction such that the post-processing device covers a left side of the upper side of the engine and the exhaust pipe covers a right side of the upper side of the engine.

12. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein the fan shroud is configured to surround a cooling fan.

13. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein the fan shroud is disposed on a front side of the post-processing device.

14. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein the heat shield plate is configured to cover at least a portion of the first beam frame.

15. The work vehicle of claim 6, further comprising a second beam frame extending from the bonnet shield plate to the fan shroud.

16. The work vehicle of claim 15, wherein the first beam frame has a length that is greater than the second beam frame.

17. The work vehicle of claim 15, further comprising:
a first gas spring disposed between the heat shield plate and the hood, the first gas spring having a first end coupled to the first beam frame and a second end coupled to the hood; and

a second gas spring disposed between the heat shield plate and the hood, the second gas spring having a first end coupled to the second beam frame and a second end coupled to the hood.

18. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein the heat shield plate extends from a first lateral side of the hood to a second lateral side of the hood such that a central portion of the heat shield plate is disposed below a portion of a center of the hood.

19. The work vehicle of claim 6, wherein a pair of left and right bream frames, including the first beam frame, each bridge a respective upper portion of the fan shroud and the bonnet shield plate.

20. The work vehicle of claim 19, wherein the heat shield plate bridges between the left and right beam frames in such a manner as to cover an intermediate portion and the rear side of each of the beam frames between the hood.

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